The New-York Times.

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THE GOLD EXCITEMENT

The Panic in the Gold Room Yesterday.

Culmination of the Great Bull Movement.

The Rise and Fall of Thirty Per Cent.

DISMAY OF ALL PARTIES.

The Scenes and Incidents In and Around Wall-street.

The Action of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The tremendous struggle of the bulls and bears in gold culminated before noon yesterday amid scenes of frantic excitement, which, it is not too much to say, were never paralleled even in the Gold Room.

Neither the fluctuations of the two previous days nor their frenzy—violent though both of these were—bore any comparison to those of yesterday, when operators seemed to lose their five wits, and when the price of gold shot up and down ten, twenty, thirty per cent. in the course of a few minutes.

Before the opening of the Board, the room was packed with members and spectators, while the passageways and stairs were crowded with men trying to press in, and New-street was blocked up with masses which spread round Wall and Broad streets,—all eagerly excited over the events and prospects of a day which everybody felt to be big with wrecks as well as fortunes.

The skirmishing and manœuvring before the regular opening showed that the strength was still on the side of the bull party; and though the bidding was irregular and tentative, it indicated a decided advance above the highest figures of the day before. By the time of the opening the bears were struck with terror by the movements of the bulls, who bid 138 or 4[illegible] advance of 4 per cent. above the highest quotations of the previous day, with a reckless defiance of the adversary that showed they had the game in their own hands. Within half an hour the dismay of the Bears was increased by the rapid and determined pushing up of the price to 155. They repeatedly attempted to make a fight and a stand that would save them from ruin, but their operations were carried on at such a disadvantage, not only as regards forces and resources, but also tactics and position in the field, that they could only try to save themselves from the demoralization which follows disaster. Before 11 o'clock, the price again sprang up five per cent. further at a single leap, and, in less than half an hour, amid the hottest excitement of the masses that surged to and fro, inside and outside of the Gold Room, it leaped up to 160, and then, for a few seconds, touched 164. The shouts and cries of the hundreds of active operators seemed here like the outpourings of maniacs, and for a short time a pallor seemed to overspread the faces, and a tremor to overcome the persons of the mass, which had been wrought up to a point beyond human endurance. The majority felt the ground breaking under them, and as they saw their margins gone, their fortunes broken and their hopes blasted, they stood bewildered and panting spectators, in a room which is ordinarily the scene of friendly rivalry and humorous interchanges. During this hour or two of uproar and panic, brokers and operators had been constantly rushing out of the Gold Room and back again, attending to their margins, consulting with their partners, and trying to effect settlements. The bull party or clique had, of course, compelled the other side to increase their margins indefinitely, and had forced many (of these whose means were limited, or whose capacity of losing was exhausted) to or whose timidity had got control of them, to come to their terms, with immensely profitable results to the Ring.

But at last the struggle, brief but intense, culminated. It was nearly 12 o'clock, and the price was at or about 160-64, when suddenly it was reported that the Treasury had sent orders for the sale of Government gold. The order was only for a sale of four millions on Saturday, but rumor immediately put it at fifteen, to which was added the report that the Government was actually in the market as a seller at that moment. Quicker than the price had gone up during the previous two hours—far quicker than it had risen at any time during the previous two days,—it tumbled, five, ten, twenty, thirty per cent.; and by midday the premium on gold, which a short time before was 164, had rushed down to 128; and frantic operators were here and there shouting that they would sell for 130,—just as a short while before an equally frantic operator had been offering to buy at 160 what he could get for 140. With this appalling crash—with this utter defeat of the reckless and desperate bull clique which had been playing havoc with fortunes and damaging the public interest for weeks past, but especially during the last three days, and still more particularly within the few hours of their final supremacy, the great gold conspiracy culminated, and the conspirators lay prone beside their victims, shattered and demoralized. It was a spectacle for gods and men—a pitiful spectacle for the gods and a disgraceful one for human nature. The crowds around breathed freer. Hundreds rushed from the Gold Room and from the street,—eager to get away from the heated atmosphere and the hot excitement, and anxious to find out what to do next regarding their losses, their settlements and their salvation. "You can have little idea," said a keen and apparently imperturbable operator, "how a broker feels in that room under such circumstances, and how the whole body of operators in there felt to-day. When you consider that a change of one per cent. means a fortune to him,—an amount of money of which it is hard to get an idea—when you consider his feelings in view of this fact—and then when you multiply one broker by a hundred or a thousand (the present reporter is not responsible for the present phraseology) and consider that this state of feeling pervades them all and continues all day, you may form some sort of fancy of the passionate excitement that filled the Gold Room during the rise and fall, and amid the shouting and struggling of such hours as these."

As we have said, the bull clique were able to force many of the bear party to a settlement during the rise. Of the heavy losses of the clique during the sudden fall, hardly anybody believed that there would ever be full payment made. One experienced broker remarked that "half the street have failed to-day, and the other half will fail to-morrow. Not," continued he, "that they will be announced as bankrupts, or that their cases will prove total failures, but they will be forced to make compromises of some sort, or adjust their losses as best they can with the other side." "I made $10,000 on the fall," said a grimly-faced operator, "and would take a quarter of it to-day rather than run the risks of to-morrow." "Yes," said a very young but very heavy operator, "I made $100,000 in a jiffy, but I would like to take ten per cent. of it for my chances of the week. I don't suppose I will ever get a copper of it—the parties will turn out to be all bears." "My profits were over $75,000," said another, as he regaled himself with oysters after the turmoil; "but I have been excited with fears about it the last half hour, and have just found out that my profits are quite certain to be justified." On the other hand, there are parties on the bull side who allege that the leading clique operators will meet their losses, and that their difficulties yesterday would disappear after the adjustment at the Gold Clearing House. There will undoubtedly be thousands of anxious brokers and customers in Wall-street to-day, awaiting the determination and the result of the gigantic operations of yesterday. If SMITH, GOULD & MARTIN, FISK & BELDEN, and other of the bull concerns, settle their accounts according to their face, the other side will escape losses which they have had reason to fear.

After the break which occurred about noon, the price was comparatively steady for the rest of the day—the range being 128-35, with but few operators in the room, the great body of them having become collapsed and exhausted, if not satisfied, with the operations of the earlier part of the day.

A Memorable Day—Shadows of the Coming Storm—The Throng in and out of the Gold Room—The New Street Indicator—The Rapid Changes—The Great Influence and the Collapse—Vagaries of Excited Operatives.

[From Another Reporter.]

In the history of Wall-street since the gold market first became an institution—and that history has been marked by many a stirring scene—there has never been such a day as yesterday. Even during the war, when a rise or fall of ten or fifteen per cent. was a natural sequence to the news of a battle, there had never been experienced such a stirring time. Not alone for the fluctuations in the market was it remarkable, but for the varied scenes which it presented to the view of the student of human nature, as well as the insight which the transactions of the day afforded into the workings of that mysterious body, the "Gold clique," which has held Wall-street in mortal terror for two or three weeks past.

Before 9 o'clock the brokers commenced to congregate at the Board, knowing from their experience of the night before that the day would be one of extraordinary excitement, and feeling that the price of gold would reach its ultimatum. At about 9 o'clock business commenced, and from the first assumed a tone indicative of the day's transactions. Parties who had bought largely on the night before (for the transactions of Wednesday were transferred to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and prolonged until late in the evening) came to the Board smiling and hopeful, assured that their ventures would be successful. Most of them held to their gold, anticipating that the "clique" would close on the "shorts," thus compelling a rise, but others, more prudent and less avaricious, sold at the market rate before the opening, and thus secured a handsome profit.

At 10 o'clock the market opened amid great excitement, the quotation being 136. Within two minutes a rise of one-eighth was recorded by the faithful indicator, and until 11 o'clock the market held its own at this figure. But it was only a temporary lull. At 11 o'clock there was a jump of nearly five per cent., the indicator marking 141¼. At about this hour the grand excitement of the day commenced. New-street, opposite the Gold Room, was rendered almost impassable by a dense crowd, whose gaze was fixed on the ever-varying indicator, which marked the upward progress of gold. As each change was marked it was greeted by a howl from those inside the Gold Room, while the outsiders, happy perhaps in their exile, hailed it with a murmur of astonishment, but seldom allowing the spirit of the contending factions within to move them from their equanimity. At times, however, when the stride of gold was one per cent. without an intermediate stoppage, a cheer would break forth, and for a moment even the clamor of the Gold Room itself would be smothered by the uproar outside. And the outsiders formed an assemblage strange to the scene, at least since the days when men resorted to the Gold Room to hear the "latest" news of the war. Representatives of almost every class were there. The great merchant stood side by side with the *sans culotte*, the gutter stripe of society; the man of law compared notes with the Wall-street "gost," an individual known only to brokers; and, in fine, everybody, not forgetting the bootblacks and a few City politicians, found standing room opposite the Gold Room, and looked in gaping astonishment at the kaleidoscopic indicator. From 141¾ to 143¼ the premium rose with lightning-like rapidity, so that parties who had lost sight of the indicator for only a few moments, turned toward it again only to see that while their backs were turned an advance of over 1 per cent. had been made.

Inside the room the scene almost baffles description. While the "bull" party were frantically bidding above the market rates, in one part of the room, the "bears" were offering gold in another at much below them. Around the fountain, which occupies the centre of the room, some 300 persons were collected, and he who can imagine the din created by 300 human voices, all hoarse and discordant from over-use, and all exerted to the utmost at the same moment, may perhaps form a slight conception of the Bedlam here presented. Nor did the doughty bulls and bears confine themselves to bellowing and roaring. Their gesticulations, their jostling and crowding, their restless change of position, all indicated the excitement under which they labored. A stranger, viewing them for the first time, would have supposed that their excitement would lead to unpleasant results, physically, but further inspection would have convinced him that they were not actuated by anger, but by a passion much more to be deplored—avarice.

Within a few moments of the highest quotations, a rumor reached the Board that Treasurer BOUTWELL had ordered Assistant Treasurer BUTTERFIELD to sell a large amount of gold, (rumor said $15,000,000) and in an instant the market experienced a reverse. Down from 143¼ to 133, the premium fell with one grand rush—the bulls in the meanwhile endeavoring to sustain it by bidding far above the market rates. Thus, when the quotation was 135, actually, although recorded at 138, a prominent operator bid 140 for $1,000,000, and bought it. From the hour at which gold reached 135 it maintained comparative steadiness, rising first to 136, and again falling off to 135, which was the quotation at 5 P. M.

In the latter part of the afternoon—at the hour when Wall-street is usually given up to the tender mercies of janitors and office-sweepers—the street was crowded, and the air filled with rumors the like of which have not been heard for years past. "Go and see if gold is going up." "Did you hear of ——'s failure?" and other expressions of similar import greeted the ear on every side. The doors of Messrs. SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO. were besieged by a large crowd, quiet and orderly, but yet ripe for almost anything. Murmurs of discontent were loud and deep. Owing in some difficulty with the Gold Exchange Bank, where the firm was represented to have some $15,000,000, it was said it would be unable to meet the demands upon it, but this idea was counted by many, who plainly intimated that the firm would never pay. A gentleman prominent as a banker here called out loudly, "I'll bet $1,000 to $50 that the firm is sound." His bet met no takers, but some one most emphatically observed, "That's cheap whitewash!" While the crowd was thickest, HERMAN A. CATLIN attempted to enter the office, but was met by BENJAMIN F. ABERNETHY, a clerk, who resisted his passage. A blow ensued, and an affray occurred both parties to the New-street Station-house, where they shook hands and were discharged.

In the morning a messenger from Mr. Wm. F. BELDEN, of No. 72 Broadway, called at the First Precinct Station-house, and asked that a detail of policemen be sent to Mr. BELDEN's office, to guard against theft and prevent disorder. The messenger alleged that Mr. BELDEN proposed to pay out an immense amount of gold. Five officers were sent to Mr. BELDEN's, and details were also made for other points, among them the Gold Exchange Bank, the Gold Room and the office of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO. Failures were not as frequent as was to have been expected. The only one officially announced was that of F. H. WILLIAMS & CO., a small firm, which took place early in the day. But the reported failures were legion. Each group that formed on the street had its own special "failure" to talk about, so that one could scarcely fail to gain an immense fund of useful and entertaining knowledge, simply for the trouble of listening. Such an one went "long" and such another one was "short" of gold—and so he broke. This firm had always been shaky; that was expected by the group to have failed the day before, and so on, and so on, *ad infinitum*. It is said that during the tremendous excitement of the day Mr. ALBERT SPATZ lost control of himself, and certainly his actions would seem to bear out the assertion. As the regular Stock Board had not in his place and said, "I understand threats have been made of shooting me. I am ready to be shot." This was at a time of considerable excitement in stocks, and the old gentleman was hissed until he retired from the Board. During the morning he entered the Gold Room, and at once commenced to bid wildly for large amounts at rates greatly in advance of the market. Finally, when the downward course of the market was assumed, he interposed his feeble weight to stem the tide, bidding 135 for gold when it could have been had for 132. Later in the day he announced that he would not be able to keep his contracts, as his customers, for whom he had bought without a margin, trusting that they would make him good—had refused to cover their losses, and he was therefore forced to repudiate his bargains. These customers, he said, were JAMES FISK, Jr., and WILLIAM F. TWEEDY. This announcement created much surprise and no little indignation.

Taken altogether, the day was one of wild excitement in the Gold Room, and the wonder is that more failures were not reported.

To-day, when the accounts have been settled, the financial world will know how it stands.

It is said that the Adjutant-General of the State ordered that two Brooklyn regiments be kept in readiness to move on Wall-street in case of a riot.

Scenes at the Gold Exchange Bank Last Evening.

Those persons who desired to witness the excitement attendant upon the late transactions in gold, would have been amply repaid by a visit last evening to the Clearing-house for gold, at No. 16 Broadway, near Exchange-place. To persons not conversant with commercial matters, and unacquainted with the recent transactions in gold and the excitement attendant thereon in Wall-street, the scene in the Clearing-house would have been a very marvelous one. The Clearing-house presented an appearance during the evening of unusual bustle. Clerks behind the counter were hurried, casting up piles of balance sheets; others were hurrying to and fro. Outside brokers and others were congregated in groups, violently gesticulating and earnestly talking over the fortunes of the day and endeavoring to trace the cause which has led to this operation in gold and its results. Some were promenading up and down the room in a moody manner, and, when spoken to, replied in monosyllables. Others, whose fortune had not been impaired, but rather increased, by the gold movement, joined in groups, discussing the situation with more animation. Threats against FISK were freely indulged in, and many groups were speculating upon the consequences of his appearance upon the scene of operations in future.

A rumor prevailed during the latter part of the evening that the house of VAN SCHAICK & Co. had issued an injunction to the Gold Exchange Bank prohibiting them from paying any currency or gold due.

We received last evening the following letter from the President of the New-York Gold Exchange Bank:

NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE BANK,
NOS. 52 BROADWAY AND 29 NEW-STREET.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The rules of the clearing department of this bank require payment of all balances to the bank before the payment of any balances by the bank. Owing to the failure of several dealers, the adjustment of the accounts has been delayed. The bank has a large surplus of both gold and currency on the movements of the day, and will pay out to the dealers as fast as the accounts can be settled.

H. W. BENEDICT, President.

The Feeling in Washington—Action of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Washington participated in a great degree to-day in the excitement, anxiety and indignation prevalent in New-York, and, at the close of the day, in the general rejoicing over the fact that the sharp, quick action of the Secretary of the Treasury had exploded the villainous scheme of the Gold Ring. The early reports that gold was selling at 160 brought every body out, and the bulletins were crowded with excited people as the price quickly ran up to 162. The Secretary of the Treasury had been urged with eloquence and persistency by the representatives of leading houses to use his power to break up the scheme, and the arguments were reinforced by the editorial comments of the TIMES and Tribune of to-day, which were telegraphed by one house for his benefit. But Mr. BOUTWELL kept his own counsel with characteristic reticence. He was visited frequently up to 11 o'clock, but gave no one any indication of his intention. At that hour he walked over to see the President, and found that although, like himself, the former would prefer that the action of the Department should take its usual course in the issuance of the regular order for the October sales next Sunday night, yet, under the circumstances, he deemed it expedient and justifiable, in view of the interests of the Government which were suffering, that a peremptory sale of a few millions should be ordered to-day. Finding his determination thus sustained, the Secretary returned to his office and gave orders that he would see no person whomsoever. Those waiting in the corridor presumed he wanted to prepare for the Cabinet meeting. But the fact was that he used the ensuing thirty minutes in putting his conclusions in the shape of a telegraphic order to Assistant Treasurer BUTTERFIELD to sell four millions of gold and buy four millions of bonds in the usual way, and when this message had been at the telegraph office long enough to reach New-York, he admitted his callers, and frankly told them what he had done. The result came sooner than was expected. The Secretary went to the Cabinet meeting at 12, and had been there but fifteen minutes when he was informed that the price of gold had fallen to 132½. It formed a matter of considerable comment and congratulation among those present, and the action not only met with the entire approval of the President, but, also, I believe, of Secretary BOUTWELL's associates.

A Little Girl Fortunate to Achieve her Freedom from Suffering.

From the Philadelphia North American, Sept. 24.

A little girl, 12 years of age, living in the Nineteenth Ward, was nipped in the finger by a dog, on the afternoon of July 9. Her name was GEORGIANA MCCREADY. Three days ago she was seized by the premonitions of hydrophobia. The most distinguished of the profession of medicine were called to her rescue. By their exertion, with that of friends, relatives and all to whom the life of the child was dear, her sufferings were stayed by the merciful interposition of Death.

WASHINGTON.

The South and the Freedmen's Bureau—The Action of the Cabinet in Texas Politics—Pronunciamento of the New Mexican Ministry—Condemnation—Major Haggerty, the Rejected Glasgow Consul's Report.

[Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Notwithstanding all the curses that have been heaped upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the past, the Press of Virginia is at last disposed to concede its advantages and benefits, and they ask General CAREY to urge its reestablishment in Virginia the coming Winter. One paper says, "The excessive drought has already been severely felt by the negroes, and it certainly seems right that national aid should be extended to them. If this is not done we shall be forced to support them ourselves."

THE CABINET MEETING—TEXAS.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members, and lasted until quite a late hour in the afternoon. It is understood that it was chiefly devoted to executive business. The subject of political affairs in Texas was considered, and a letter from General REYNOLDS on the subject was presented. General REYNOLDS was originally inclined to afford the Hamilton Government, but he has become satisfied that it consists a fraud on the loyal men of the State, and he now urges that the Davis party be recognized as the regular Republican Party of the State. The result is that General DAVIS and his associates on the Republican ticket will receive the cordial support of the Administration, and action was promptly begun to-day. J. G. TRACY, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the State, was appointed Postmaster at Houston, and SAMUEL PALM, Postmaster at Austin. Mr. COLLET, a Hamilton man, Postmaster at Victoria, will be removed, and the following officers will also be changed: The Collector of the Port of Galveston, the Assessor of the First District, the Collector and Assessor of the Second District, the District Attorney and the Marshal for the District of Western Texas.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Mr. CONSTANTINE CATACAZY was to-day introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia. He made the following remarks on the occasion:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present to you my Letters of Credence recalling my predecessor as well as those accrediting me in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. I could not better interpret the sentiments of my august Sovereign than by expressing at once the lively desire to maintain the confidence, friendship and cordial good-will, tokens of which the two nations have taken pleasure in exchanging through all the vicissitudes of their political existence. These sentiments, founded upon an appreciation of the respective greatness and merits of the two nations, constitute every possibility of antagonism. They constitute a fact as happy as exceptional in international relations. I congratulate myself personally, Mr. President, on having to fulfill such a mission in a country where, at the very outset of my career, I have been able to appreciate the power and the noble qualities of that people which is the sincerest friend of Russia.

The President replied as follows:

Mr. CALACAZY: I am happy to receive as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias. You correctly describe the intimate and cordial relations of the past, and the existing good understanding between our respective countries. It is not to be doubted that you will zealously endeavor to maintain them during your mission, an effort which will be heartily reciprocated by me. You have reason to expect that your welcome here in your present character will derive some of its warmth from your having formerly been favorably known in another.

THE REJECTED GLASGOW CONSUL.

Major HAGGERTY, whom the British Government declined to receive as United States Consul at Glasgow, is now in Washington to make a report to the Secretary of State.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

PAUL BAGLEY to-day presented to the President his correspondence with Mr. GLADSTONE and others in England, relating to the American Fenian prisoners, and was requested to leave it at the State Department.

CHINESE LABOR.

KOOPMANSCHAP, the contractor for supplying Chinese labor, had an interview with Secretary BOUTWELL to-day, when the latter stated that the Department had no intention of interfering with the scheme for Chinese immigration, unless the laws were violated. KOOPMANSCHAP left this evening for Memphis and New-Orleans, and thence to attend the Louisville Commercial Convention.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day by the President: EUGENE SCHUYLER, of New-York, Consul at Revel; DE WITT BURR, of the District of Columbia, to be member of the Board of Trustees of the House of Correction for boys.

NAVY.

Lieutenant SOCRATES HUBBARD has been ordered to the *Nipsic*, and Paymaster W. WILLIAMS to the *Albany*. Lieutenant Commander YATES STERLING is detached from the *Albany*, and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon CHAS. MARTIN is detached from the *Albany* and ordered to the *Severn*, as Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic Squadron. Surgeon WM. JOHNSON is detached from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to Washington. Paymaster W. G. FARWELL is detached from the Naval Hospital at New-York, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Washington. Paymaster GEORGE F. CUTLER is detached from the Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to settle his accounts.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

The Department of State has received information from the Vice-Consul at Nassau, N. P., of the wreck of the American bark *Washington Butcher*, on Orange Cay reef, on the night of the 14th of August. All hands on board were saved. Wreckers were taking out the cargo.

DANISH CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized T. H. ZANDER as Vice-Consul of Denmark for the State of Texas, to reside at Galveston, and W. T. RAMSEY as Vice-Consul of Denmark for the State of Minnesota, to reside in Minneapolis.

The Pacific Railroads.

The St. Louis Republican urges a new nomenclature in the matter of Pacific Railroads. It says the present names are so confusing that few persons besides railroad experts and newspaper folks can distinguish them—and even they sometimes get bewildered in the many labyrinths. There are two roads called the Union Pacific—one starting from Omaha, the other Wyandotte, near Kansas City. The latter is called, by way of distinction, Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division; but this is too long by half—it requires too much breath to pronounce it. Besides, there is no propriety in the words "Eastern Division," since they serve rather to confuse than to distinguish. Then there are two "Central Pacific" roads—the one from Sacramento east to Monument Point, the other leading from Atchison, Kansas, west to a point where it will unite with the main line, or one of the main lines. Besides these, we have the Pacific Railroad of our own State, and the Atlantic and Pacific, which is still sometimes called by its former popular name, the Southwest Pacific. It leads from Franklin to Springfield and Southwest Missouri, and is expected, in time, to reach the Pacific Ocean. In Tennessee there is the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, and further South, there is the Southern Pacific Railroad, starting at Shreveport, La., and expected to reach the way across Northern Texas and Arizona to the Pacific Coast.

TELEGRAMS.

Speculations in Europe on the Cuban "Difficulty."

The Proffered Mediation of the United States Rejected.

Suppression of Republican Meetings in Spain.

Retirement of Father Hyacinthe to Private Life.

The Missing Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland Murdered.

A Fearful Accident at the Niagara Falls.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The American Minister to Spain Reported as "More Conciliatory"—Spanish Claims and American Susceptibilities.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—Since the return of General PRIM to Madrid, the language of the American Minister has been more conciliatory.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The *Standard* to-day says: "Whatever her legitimate claims to Cuba may be, Spain labors under a disadvantage in having to prosecute them in the face of the susceptibilities of the American people, while she is herself in a condition of revolution. The Americans cannot wish for anything else than that Cuba shall be free to choose whether she remains with Spain or becomes an independent republic. That material assistance is rendered to Cuba through the sympathy which the Americans feel for her cannot be doubted; but if those sympathies should demand war, it would be the most anomalous and extraordinary conflict ever seen."

French and Austrian Mediation Between Spain and the United States.

VIENNA, Sept. 24.—It is stated on the authority of the United States Legation here, that there is no foundation for the rumor which has prevailed that the Austrian Government has proposed to join with that of France, for the purpose of mediating between Spain and the United States, on the Cuban question.

Mediation of the United States Declined by Spain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—There are no new developments to-day on the Cuban question, beyond the report that it was spoken of in the Cabinet meeting, and a telegram read from Minister SICKLES with reference to the respectful declination by the Spanish Government of the proposed mediation by the United States, between Spain and Cuba. There is no question pending between the countries directly concerning the war in that island.

CUBAN WAR NEWS.

Reorganization of the Army—Assassination of the Marcanos Brothers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Advices from Cuba, received to-day, confirm the account of the battle of La Tunas and the capture of Colonel BERNIAS' train. A letter from an Ex-Confederate officer, now in Cuba, states that jealousy, influenced by malignity or Spanish gold, has necessitated a reorganization of the Cuban army, and compelled General and President CESPEDES to take charge of the army. General JORDAN is to be Chief of Staff. This letter also gives an account of the assassination of the MARCANO brothers, of Dominican birth, by the Cubans. These brothers occupied the position, one a Major-General commanding a division in the Eastern Department, under General JORDAN, and the other a Brigadier-General. The only objection to them was, they were foreigners. This assassination has caused great excitement, and may result in serious disaster.

SPAIN.

Suppression of Republican Meetings.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The meetings of a Republican club have been suspended by the authorities, because a resolution was adopted condemning monarchy.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

His Retirement to Private Life—The Pope and the Jesuits the Smarting Causes of His Bold Letter.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Père HYACINTHE has left his convent and gone to the home of his parents, where he will await the decision of the Council.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The *Times* to-day, in an article on the letter of Father HYACINTHE, says:

"It is to the Pope and his Jesuit advisers that we are indebted for a HYACINTHE. Without the idea of a Council, he might have continued in the discharge of his office, occasionally startling his hearers with sudden flashes of the truth that is in him, yet bearing the accustomed yoke and allowing himself to be accounted a luminary of the Church of which he is now considered a firebrand. The Pope would scarcely dream of rebuking him in the same manner in which he condemned Father PASSAGLIA, the noted Italian theologian and opponent of the temporal power. Father HYACINTHE's letter is not the production of a worldly spirit. It is the effusion of a soul in earnest, and is the first utterance of a word which may take root and grow and fructify."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Missing Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland Murdered.

PERTH, Sept. 24.—It proves that Right Hon. GEORGE PATTON, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, was murdered, as his body was found in the River Tay to-day with a terrible cut in the throat.

An Original Manuscript by Lord Byron to be Published.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The *Guardian* says that a manuscript in Lord BYRON's own handwriting will soon be published, which will settle the question raised by Mrs. Brown.

New Baronets—Kingsley's Successor in Cambridge.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—JOSEPH WHITWORTH, the inventor of the Whitworth gun, and WM. FAIRBAIRN, the celebrated engineer, have been created Baronets.

Professor SEELY succeeds Rev. CHAS. KINGSLEY as Professor of Modern History in Cambridge University.

PRUSSIA AND BADEN.

France Opposes Annexation.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The *Gaulois* asserts that France has sent a note to Prussia and Baden declaring that she will regard the annexation of the Grand Duchy by Prussia as a *casus belli*.

National Feeling in Baden.

BADEN, Sept. 24.—The session of the Diet of Baden was opened to-day by the Grand Duke in person. In his speech, the Grand Duke said the relations of Baden with the North German Confederation were of the most friendly character. He was happy also to announce that a national feeling was in process of development among the people of Germany, and that measures were about to be taken to make harmonious the defensive system of the Confederacy of North and South Germany.

PRUSSIA.

A Friendly Manifestation Toward Austria Manifested.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The Ministerial journal announces that the Crown Prince of Prussia is about to visit Vienna, on an invitation from the Emperor. This fact shows that a desire is generally entertained at Vienna for the establishment of the most friendly relations with Prussia.

FRANCE.

The Mysterious Murder—The French Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The father and son supposed to have assassinated the woman and her five children, whose bodies were found this week in a field near Paris, have been arrested at Havre.

General FLEURY has been appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

CANADA.

Departure of Prince Arthur for Niagara.

LONDON, Ontario, Sept. 24.—Prince ARTHUR left by special train at 11:30 o'clock, with Governor-General YOUNG and suite, and Sir JOHN A. McDONALD, for Niagara Falls. There was an immense crowd at the station, which cheered loudly. The Guard of Honor escorted the party to the station.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 24.—Prince ARTHUR met with a most enthusiastic reception from the people along the line of the road from London to Niagara Falls. The train stopped a short time at Ingersoll, Woodstock, Paris and St. Catharines. At the larger towns addresses were presented. The party arrived at the Clifton House at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The weather was sunny and very hot all day.

Bank Resistance in Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Canada, Sept. 24.—Considerable excitement was created this afternoon in banking circles, caused by the absconding of Mr. GATES, ledger keeper of the Bank of Montreal. He is reported to have taken $30,000, obtained by certified checks, &c., and gone to the States.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Carriage with Four Ladies Over the Precipice at Niagara Falls—One Instantly Killed and One Fatally Injured.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 24.—A most melancholy accident occurred on the Canada shore of the Niagara River, in the vicinity of the Falls, at about noon to-day. A party consisting of one gentleman and four ladies, all belonging in Providence, R. I., stopped over here while on their way home from Buffalo, and after viewing the sights on this side crossed over on the Canada side. While their carriage was passing the curve opposite the precipice in front of the Clifton House the horses became unmanageable, and, as it was evident they would go over the bank, the driver and Mr. TILLINGHAST, the Providence gentleman, jumped off the seat and escaped with slight injury, the horses and carriage, together with the four ladies went down the bank, however, a distance of some fifty feet. Mrs. MARIALA SMITH, one of the party, was horribly mangled and instantly killed, and Miss MARY ANN BALLOU was so dangerously injured that she cannot possibly recover. Mrs. TILLINGHAST and a Mrs. FISHER were badly bruised, but their wounds are not dangerous. The body of Mrs. SMITH will be forwarded to Rhode Island to-morrow, and the injured parties will be cared for at the Spencer House, on the American side. The accident happened while an inquest was being held on the body of a man who committed suicide at the same place a day or two previous. The sad event has cast a gloom of sorrow over all the tourists at the Falls. There are rife rumors about the carelessness of the driver, and there is, of course, corresponding indignation. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Odd Fellows—The Red Stockings—The Pacific Railroad Officers—Indians Dictating Terms to the Military Authorities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was not in session to-day, and the members are enjoying an excursion round the Bay by railroad, by the way of Alameda and San Jose.

The Cincinnati "Red Stockings" reached Sacramento to-day, and will arrive in this city to-night. They will play the first game with the Eagle nine of San Francisco on Saturday.

The citizens of Sacramento have tendered a public banquet to the officers and directors of the Central Pacific Railroad, to take place on the 28th of September.

The Indians in Northern California are becoming hostile. A party of savages have given the commander of Fort Biddle ten days to release several Indians held as prisoners in the fort, otherwise they will be taken by force. The settlers are anxious to exterminate the whole band, but the military authorities refuse their permission to so summary a proceeding.

The Indians of Arizona are still active throughout the Territory, and many depredations are reported.

NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Investigations of Frauds—Bold Operations in Whisky.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—This evening's *Picayune* says:

"For some time past investigations have been going on in the Custom-house of the books as far back as June. It has been discovered that during KELLOGG's administration of customs large frauds were perpetrated in a manner so bold and flagrant that it would be an insult to intelligent officials then in office to suppose they were not cognizant of the fact. Vessels of comparatively small tonnage have cleared from this port with cargoes, apparently of whisky, on their manifest, that ships of three or four times their capacity could not have stowed away. Imaginary merchants of Honolulu and Greenland have received on paper many such consignments, which in reality were sent West or put on market there."

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

SARATOGA, Sept. 24.—WALDO M. POTTER, A. C. ALLARD, and N. M. HOUGHTON have been chosen delegates from the Second Assembly District to the Republican State Convention. The delegates to the Senatorial Convention are favorable to T. G. YONKERS.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 24.—JOHN A. COOKE, JAMES W. MCPHERSON, and WILLIAM COOPER were to-day chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention, from the First District of Westchester County.

Sale of Telegraph Lines.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—The Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company have sold their lines to the Pacific and Atlantic Company for $[illegible] in stock.

The Virginia State Fair—The County Correspondence Published.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 24.—The City Council to-day appropriated $10,000 to arrange the fair grounds for the State Fair, to be held on the 2d of November.

General CAREY has permitted his correspondence with prominent Virginians, relative to the test oath. The letters show that as early as June 4, a month before the election, he had, in reply to letters of inquiry, announced his intention of requiring the oath of the members of the Legislature.

THE CROPS.

Report from the Department of Agriculture—The Weather During the Past Season and its Effects on Forming Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Department of Agriculture furnishes a summary of the crop reports. A summary is given showing the mean temperature and rain-fall of the several States for July and August, as contrasted with those months last year. The region most subject to drought—that west of the Mississippi and Missouri—has had the most regular supply of rain, and the valley of the former has had an abundant rain-fall to its mouth; while Alabama and Georgia have suffered from drought, and the Atlantic States in a still higher degree, not only throughout the tide-water region, but, in a large portion of the Eastern States. On the Southern Atlantic seaboard the heat has been greater this year than in 1868, and the rain-fall less. North and east of New-York the heat has been less, as also the rain-fall. In the one case it was too hot, and in the other too cold for corn and all other Summer crops, which suffered accordingly. While the drought has prevailed east of the Alleghanies, the great Mississippi basin has had an unusual amount of rain. West Virginia and Ohio alone, of the central area, had less rain-fall in August than in 1868. The excessive moisture of the Summer is sustained to its close, especially in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Both the early and the latter rains have been somewhat extraordinary west of the Missouri, yet the high temperature and deep thirsty soils of that region have converted the visitation into a blessing. The drought of the seaboard has not been equaled in many years. The comparison between this year and last shows that New-England has had but one-third as much rain in August of the present year; New-York a little more than one-half; New-Jersey scarcely one-eighth; Pennsylvania one-sixth; Maryland one-ninth. Extracts from correspondence will show the injurious effects of this excessive drought on corn, cotton, and garden vegetables:

Corn.—The corn crop has been the prey of numerous ills in every section of the country. The only States that now show an average condition are Nebraska, Kansas, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Excessive rains retarded planting, and necessitated replanting in the Spring throughout the West and South. Cold, wet weather prevented a healthy, vigorous growth in almost every State, and in the season of earing and maturing a serious drought affected it on the Atlantic Coast, with infirious heat in the South and unfavorable reduction of temperature in the North. In deep and naturally drained, the excessive moisture of the West did no injury. In heavy or flat lands with clay subsoil the damage was great, in some cases resulting in total failure. The loss as shown in the table is forty-nine per cent. in Virginia; from thirty to forty in Maine, Vermont, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; from twenty to thirty in New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota; from ten to twenty in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and from one to ten per cent. in Rhode Island, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri and California. Unless the close of the season is very favorable, there must be 150,000,000 bushels less than a full crop.

Cotton.—There will be a reduction in the yield of cotton from the Carolinas to Alabama, and a material increase from Mississippi to Texas. Georgia, Florida and South Carolina have suffered most, mainly from drought—in a few localities from rust, the caterpillar and boll worm. Our estimates make the increase in

THE LAKE CITY.

Matters and Things in Chicago—The Diocesan Convention—Politics—The Divorce Mania—Business Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church, which is now in session, excites some attention, more from its connection with the "Cheeny trial" than from anything else. That the diocese is High Church is evident from the voting, for the Convention has passed a resolution declaring the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court, which Judge JAMESON organized, as regular, and in accordance with the canons in all respects. There were only about ten dissenting votes, which represented the strength of the Low Church, or Cheeny party.

Much discussion has taken place, in which the Bishop frequently participates, and has put himself on the record on the mooted question of Baptismal Regeneration, which forms one of the bones of contention in these works. In speaking of the protest against his pastoral letter last year, he says:

"He did believe that there was regeneration by baptism—a beginning of a new spiritual life. He quoted from various forms to show the correctness of his position, and explained various other of his statements to which exception had been taken by the protesters. He did not hold to, or mean to affirm that there was a concurrence in dogmatic forms between the Anglican and Greek-Greek Churches, but that there were numerous and important things which they did hold in common."

The affairs of the diocese do not appear to be in a very good condition. All the funds are in debt, and the Bishop has never been paid his stipulated salary. Only one priest was ordained during the year, and one church consecrated.

The Convention is expected to close up its business this evening. The following gentlemen have been elected to the General Convention: Rev. H. N. Pierce, Rev. Clinton Locke, Rev. Dr. Chase, Rev. Dr. Ryland, Judge Street, Mr. Leaf, Judge Otis and Mr. Page.

POLITICAL.

There is considerable excitement in this city, growing out of our local politics. The Republican County Convention was held on Tuesday, and there is general dissatisfaction at the result. Four of the Republican dailies bolt the nominations—the *Tribune*, *Republican*, *Journal*, and *Abend Zeitung*—while only two sustain them, the *Post* and *Staats Zeitung*, which are essentially one and the same thing. A People's ticket will be put on the course, and as the Democrats have resolved to make no nominations, there will be a lively contest. The Temperance Central Committee of the city have been considering the subject of making nominations, and will probably come to a decision on Monday evening. They are at a loss whether to act independently or to unite with the People's party.

The nominations are being rapidly made throughout the State. Many able men have been brought forward for the Constitutional Convention. Among them is Secretary BROWNING, of Quincy, who, with Judge O. C. SKINNER, are the Democratic candidates.

The total assessed valuation of the property of this State, as returned to the Auditor's office, is $468,681,816. This is an increase of about $20,000 over last year, but less than in 1867.

CHICAGO.

The diverse mania continues to rage in this city as fiercely as ever. Twenty-five had been granted in the last ten days, and the city is still they come. We have had but one wife murder during the week, which is quite reasonable. But bloody affrays are of daily occurrence in the saloons and crime generally is in quite a flourishing condition.

Business is reviving and is very fair. An invoice of tea, direct from China in forty-three days, is announced.

The Supreme Court has given a decision generally favorable to the park speculation, and the enterprise of making the citizens pay for increasing the value of the "outside property of certain speculators will now go ahead.

We are expecting a return visit from California. As we manufacture any quantity of California wine in Chicago cellars, we can get the visitors as merry on their favorite tipple (by name, at least,) as they did our "commercial party."

The Faculty of Chicago Medical College have voted, nearly unanimously, to admit ladies to that institution on equal footing with the other sex.

The weather is Summer-like—the thermometer reaching 90° in the shade to-day.

Mr. Peabody's Gift to Baltimore.

We quote from the Baltimore papers Mr. PEABODY's letter making an additional gift of $400,000 to the Peabody Institute in that city:

To the President and Trustees of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN: The object of my present visit to my native land was my desire to see the workings and ascertain the success of the Institute which bears my name and is in your charge. And now, as I am on the eve of my departure from this city, I take this opportunity to express my own entire gratification at the success with which it has been conducted and is now carried on, according to the terms and directions of my previous letters of gift, and at the satisfaction and benefit which I have learned from various sources it has afforded to the inhabitants of Baltimore. I avail myself of this occasion to convey to you my cordial acknowledgments and thanks for the time and care you have bestowed upon its affairs, and to express my confidence that, under your management and that of your successors, it will go on for generation after generation diffusing its benefits among the children of Baltimore and of Maryland.

When I gave you $800,000, three years ago, making the full endowment $1,000,000, I was informed by the trustees whom I met at that time that the amount was ample for all possible wants of the institution. Since my arrival, however, although I am still informed by some that no more money is required, and that any further building should be postponed for the present, on the other hand I am told that it is the opinion of others that the additional building should be immediately proceeded with, and that to enable the trustees to do this without infringing upon the annual requirements of the Institute, an additional sum of about $100,000 would be required to finish the buildings as originally intended.

It is my desire to place the institution in a high and undoubtedly independent position, such as may justify every citizen of Baltimore, for all future time, in feeling proud of that position and of its power for usefulness.

I therefore now give to you $200,000 of Tennessee six per cent. bonds, and $100,000 of Virginia State six per cent. stocks, for the purposes hereinafter set forth.

The State of Tennessee at the present moment is laboring under pecuniary difficulties, but her great natural resources and the high sense of honor of the people of that State must soon, as exemplified by a lately-published letter of the Governor, reestablish their credit. And although, even at the present low prices on the Stock Exchange, the securities I now give would sell for from $235,000 to $240,000 in cash, still I would advise your Finance Committee, as these bonds are now increasing in value, to retain them for the present, and await a more favorable opportunity before selling them, and should the money be required before that time, I would suggest that funds be substituted by the sale of the highest-priced United States bonds, which you hold.

This gift I wish applied exclusively for the purpose of erecting the additional building required, but should there be a surplus over what is thus needed, I desire it applied for the benefit of the gallery of painting and sculpture to be connected with the Institute.

Early on the morrow, gentlemen, I leave your great and prosperous city, and on taking leave of you, perhaps for the last time, in the state of my health for the last time, you have my best wishes for your health and happiness, and for the continued and enduring prosperity and usefulness of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore.

I am, with great respect, your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22, 1869.

Letter from Henry Ward Beecher.

At the laying of the corner stone of the Yale Theological building, in New-Haven, on Wednesday, Dr. BACON said that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER had been expected to be present, but he had just received from him the following letter:

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1869.

Professor George E. Day:

DEAR SIR: Although I am relieved of the more vexatious symptoms of my summer complaint, I am liable for a time to attacks of asthma, and the dust and motion of car travel are peculiarly adverse to me. I shall be prostrate, I am afraid, for several days, if I undertake any walk and talking, to stay away from the services, and the occasion which deeply interests me. New-Haven is the home of my ancestors. Yale College is the first college that I ever heard of in my childhood; the Theological School of New-Haven was in its glory when I began to be old enough to think, and I was brought up to suppose that Drs. TAYLOR and FITCH were the mightiest men in the world.

While all other seminaries are marching, I should be sorry that Yale should halt, and if any department in the University is to recede, the last thing which we could expect in Connecticut would be that its theology was to suffer neglect. With new foundations, may a new spirit come to the School of the Prophets.

That young men are to such an extent averting their faces from the Christian ministry, leaves unfavorable impression of their manliness. An ambition of wealth, of political power, of literary eminence, may not be disreputable, but to go past the noblest profession of all, fearing its trials, to take up with secular pursuits, at a time like this, when the continent from ocean to ocean asks religious instruction, indicates a state of mind much to be deplored. Even if preaching, to-day, was accompanied by as many privations as it was of old, it would still be the noblest profession of all. No man ever entered heart and soul upon the work of the Christian ministry who was not thankful all his life long for the choice. After the vexations of thirty years, the earliest ten in straits of health and of success, and all of them laborious; with a clear understanding of the sorrows, emoluments, and pleasures of other liberal professions, I would, if I were to begin life again, choose eagerly, irresistibly, the Christian ministry. It has its burdens, all professions have. It has its restraints and limitations, but not more than other pursuits. It is the richest, the most engaging, the most soul-satisfying of all callings, to those who are of a church and yet not bigoted. The culture of the mind is with the noblest themes, the business of life tries to the most benevolent. It keeps a man's heart related to his fellows in his most generous mood. Rather than all the crystal vault above his head is not darkened by such pictures as are often cast down from the infinite into other avocations, and one has a fruition of the coming joys, even while a stranger and a pilgrim.

As the present day the work of the ministry demands the services of every grade of mental endowment. In teaching in pastoral work, in the thousand remote fields, where of good sense and deep-hearted zeal will find abundant occasion, although they are not children of genius. But in dealing with the phases of philosophic thought, in bringing religion in its authority and beauty above the level of jurisprudence, of literature, and of civil affairs, that to it "every knee may bow and every tongue confess"—in a work on which men of the noblest parts, fired with truest genius, may find the noblest opportunities for the beneficent exertions of their whole nature.

That which approaches nearest to God is the most natural. The ministry of Jesus Christ is the most intensely social of all pursuits, and I fervently hope that many a young man who shall be gathered in the goodly company to see the laying of the corner stone of the Theological building will be found, when it shall be completed, ready and waiting to occupy its rooms and to compose its classes.

I do not forget that near you, side by side, repose the dust of two ministers of Christ, second to none that Connecticut has reared. Great was their love for God and for each other. If intelligent spirits world could give life again to their quiet dust, surely they would come forth, coming you to-day, as venerable, and more benign, than the spirit of Samuel of old. They would come with trembling hands outspread to bestow blessings on this school. But they are with you, invisible; but in the full sympathy of sainted spirits, they bear to you the welcome of the blessed above.

May the God of my father abide ever more in the halls which you now rear.

I am very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A NEW RAILROAD.

The Route of the Houston-street Railroad—History of the Enterprise—The Officers of the Company.

The Houston-street Railroad is to be opened on or about the 5th of October. Empowered by an act passed by the New-York State Legislature May 6, 1869, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Avenue C and other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," a corporation, of which HENRY SMITH is President, THOMAS COLLINS, Esq., Secretary, and AUSTIN D. THOMPSON, Treasurer, having obtained the necessary capital stock, amounting to $200,000 fully paid, began laying down the track along the proposed route, which is as follows: Commencing at the intersection of Duane-street with West-street, thence through and along Duane, with a double track, to Greenwich-street, thence through and along Greenwich, with a single track, to Charlton-street, thence through and along Charlton with a single track to Prince-street, thence through and along Prince with a single track to the Bowery, upon and across which will run a single track to Stanton-street; thence through and along Stanton a single track to Pitt-street, continuing through Pitt-street to Avenue C; thence along Avenue C a single track to Third-street, from which through and along Avenue C a double track to the northern extremity of said Avenue C; thence through and along Third-street, connecting with the double track in Avenue C a single track to First-avenue; thence through and along First-avenue a single track to East Houston-street; thence through and along East Houston a single track to the Bowery, upon and across which will run a single track to West Houston; thence through and along West Houston, with a single track to Washington-street, thence through and along Washington a single track to Duane-street, through and along Duane connecting with the double track to the place of beginning. Thus it will be seen that this route intersects every railroad and stage line in the City. The operations commenced on the 1st of last August, and are nearly completed.

The rails used are of the same manufacture as those upon the street railroads in Philadelphia. Thirty of STEPHENSON's latest style of cars and 225 horses have been purchased by the Company, whose stables and depot, a three-story brick building, 75 by 200 feet, are being erected in Tenth-street, near Avenue C. On this route cars will run daily, between 4 A. M. and 12:30 A. M., every four minutes, and at night, from 12:30 A. M. until 5 A. M., accommodation cars every half hour, at the usual City railroad fares.

This Company is subject to the rules prescribed by the Common Council, pays the same license fee for each car as the other City railroads and also an annual rental of $1,500 to the Sinking Fund Committee.

BASE BALL.

Nationals of Washington Against Orientals—Defeat of the Latter.

The Nationals of Washington carried off their first victory yesterday since their arrival in this City, in their match with the Orientals. The game at the close of the sixth inning was well in the hands of the latter, when the Washingtonians, after lazy playing, bent to work, and in the seventh inning scored thirteen runs, taking the lead. In this "spurt" they were repeatedly assisted by wild throws on the part of the Orientals. In the next two innings they increased their score by more heavy batting.

The following are the innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Nationals.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	0—16
Orientals.....	3	4	1	3	1	5	0	4	1—22

Umpire—Mr. HAYFIELD, of the Mutuals.
Time of Game—4 hours, 45 minutes.

GAMES IN PROSPECT.

The Marylands have sent word that they are not coming this week to play with the Mutuals. A game is announced for this afternoon between the Atlantics and Stars at the Capitoline Grounds, for the benefit of the Avondale sufferers.

Trials of Policemen.

There were over seventy complaints against policemen before Commissioner BRENNAN yesterday morning.

Patrolman GEORGE W. MCCULLOCH, of the Mounted Police, attached to the sub-Precinct of Yonkers, was complained of by Roundsman WESTON for not properly patroling his post for the space of three hours on the morning of Sept. 9.

The accused testified that he had not been asleep at any time during the night, but was engaged in watching for some thieves who had on several occasions visited the grounds and stolen articles. The case was referred to the full Board.

Sergeant GILMORE, of the Tombs Police Court Squad, complained of Patrolman DONOHUE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, for having brought to the Court an intoxicated and insensible prisoner, bound on a cart with ropes. The case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman FRANCIS CANNEFF, of the Sixth Precinct, was complained of by Sergeant BRADLEY, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, who said that he was brought into the station-house on the night by Officer WILKINS, insensible, as he supposed, from the effect of drink, and was committed to a cell. He was in plain clothes at the time, but his shield was found when he was searched. The officer declared that he had tasted no liquor on that day. He was taken upstairs in the cars while on his way home in Brooklyn, and in Troy-avenue got out. He was soon taken very much worse, and becoming insensible knew nothing more until he awoke on the following morning in the station-house.

Patrolman PETER LORAM, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was complained of by Sergeant TOWNSEND for being intoxicated, and dismissed the department.

The remaining cases possessed no special interest, and were either dismissed or slight fines imposed.

The California Pioneers in this City.

The members composing the California Pioneer Association arrived in this City early yesterday morning, after a rapid and pleasant railway journey of 3,187 miles, commencing at Sacramento on the 14th inst. The most of them engaged rooms at the Astor House, but some few went to the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The party numbers 70 persons, of which 40 are ladies, besides several children. They came East for the purpose of visiting old friends, from whom they separated in 1849, the time of their emigration to the Pacific States. Some of them intend to travel a short time in Europe, sailing from this City to-day. The entire excursion is expected to occupy sixty days, ending about the middle of November. The majority of the excursionists will return to California on the 6th inst., leaving Chicago at that time. The cost of the round trip was $135, exclusive of subsistence. The Californians spoke in the warmest terms of the reception they met with along the route. They received in its entire train, consisting of five cars, no disturbance of any kind, nor an accident. Its accommodations, a dinner will shortly be given to the excursionists by ex-Californians resident in this City. The names of the pioneers have already been published in the TIMES.

BUILDING ENTERPRISE.

Proposed New Buildings for the Week Ending To-day.

The following is a complete list of new buildings proposed during the week which ends to-day:

NEW-YORK.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Thirty-sixth-street, east of Third-avenue, 20 by 52 feet, five stories; owner, WILLIAM H. WALSH.

One tenement, No. 320 East Eleventh-street, (rear,) 25 by 25 feet, five stories; owner, C. ROSSELL.

One factory, east side of Fifth-avenue, south of Ninetieth-street, (rear,) 25 by 45 feet, one story; owner, VALENTINE FRINCK.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-seventh-street, west of Eighth-avenue, 18½ by 61 feet, three stories; owner, JOHN CARLIN.

One tenement, No. 48 Sheriff-street, south side of Houston, 25 by 60 feet, five stories; owner, HENRY BORNEDT.

One tenement, north side of Forty-third-street, near Cherry, 25 by 65 feet, five stories; owner, CHARLES DROGE.

Two first-class dwellings, north side Seventieth-street, west of West-Boulevard, 20½ by 51 feet, four stories; owner, WM. MULEY.

One stable, No. 204 West Tenth-street, (rear,) 15 by 37 feet, two stories; owner, R. WILLIAMS.

One tenement, north side of Forty-third-street, near Third-avenue, 25 by 59 feet, two stories; owner, PATRICK QUINN.

One store and dwelling, No. 212 Elizabeth-street, 20 by 40 feet, three stories, to be built of brick and iron; owner, JOHN CARLIN.

BRONX-STORE PROPER.

One tenement, south side of Fifty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, 25 by 55, five stories; owner, BERNARD MULEY.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-third-street, east of Ninth-avenue, 19 by 48 and 20 by 50 feet, four stories; owner, JEREMIAH CROWLEY.

Six first-class dwellings, northeast corner of Fifty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, 24½ by 50 feet, three stories; Owner, REV. R. RHYS.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Fifty-seventh-street, west of Avenue A, 18 by 50 feet, three stories; owner, JAMES MCGULLOUGH.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-first-street, east of Sixth-avenue, 21 by 55 feet, four stories; owners, MORRIS MAYER and BERNARD GOODSTEIN.

Fifty-three third-class dwellings, north side Third-avenue, Fifty-eighth-street, 18 by 50 feet, five stories; owner, JOHN J. BURCHILL.

Seven first-class dwellings, north side Fifty-seventh-street, west of Ninth-avenue, 21½ by 50 feet, four stories; owner, W. H. MCCOMBS.

Three first-class dwellings, north side Madison-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets, 25 by 75 feet, four stories; Architecture and brick front; owner, R. H. COBURN.

BRONX-STORE.

One first-class store, No. 30 Trinity-place, 25.10 by 48.5 feet, four stories; owner, BOORMAN TRUST.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

Four dwellings, south side Seventy-sixth-street, west of Third-avenue, 18½ by 35 feet two stories; owner, ACHAS STEELE.

One stable, north side One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, west of Fifth-avenue, 20 by 25 feet two stories; owner, CLARK THOMPSON.

One shed, north side Twenty-fifth-street, east of Seventh-avenue, 24½ by 60½ feet; owners, J. B. & W. W. CORNELL.

RECAPITULATION.

Total proposed new buildings, 40. Brick fronts, 38; brownstone fronts, 2; brick dwellings, 37; frame dwellings, 3; amusements, 2; factories, 1; stables, 3; store and dwelling, 1; store, 1; frame dwellings, 4; shed, 1.

United Presbyterian Church Synod.

The Ninth Annual Synod of the United Presbyterian Church continued its session yesterday morning, in the Seventh-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twelfth-street. Rev. W. W. BARR, Moderator, occupied the chair. The synod proceeded to the election of a Moderator for the ensuing year. Three ballots were taken, and the votes showed the following result: D. S. MCELHENY, 54; M. CLARKE, 56. Mr. CLARKE was thereupon elected. Rev. H. H. BLAIR, of New-York, addressed the meeting, briefly reviewing the progress of the work during the past year, their trials and the success attending their efforts. He commented upon the efficacy and importance of prayer, and urged its continual use upon all ministers and members of the churches.

A report was read from the Home Mission, which showed that there were 108 stations occupied by the Mission; 10,147 persons attended Divine worship who are not members; the number of members is 6,628, being an increase of 109. There are 8,313 Sabbath Schools. This is all under the control of the Home Mission, and in no way connected with the Board of Foreign Missions of the Church. Aid has been granted to 128 stations to the amount of $61,128. A statement was also read from the Board of Foreign Missions. Missions are sustained in Syria, India, China, Egypt and Italy. The work of the ministry has been attended with unprecedented success, and in every station located in foreign regions converts are daily coming in, and appeals from other stations for help are often received.

At the afternoon session, after a busy discussion, the following standing committees were approved of: Committee on Bills and Vouchers—Rev. Messrs. J. R. MCQUIRE, J. G. WILLIAMSON, John Hopper, J. Reppy; Messrs. Templeton and Caldwood. Judicial Committee—Revs. C. T. Morris, J. J. Robinson, C. Irving, G. Hall, Robert Armstrong, D. Peterson, James Crowe, W. Walker, J. McKnat. Committee of Correspondence—Revs. J. McCulloch, J. Edgar, Finance—Rev. J. Van Eaton, N. R. Crowe, J. Pace, W. A. Melvin, R. Hooper. Rev. R. ARMSTRONG, who was appointed Chairman of a Committee last session for the purpose of raising funds for the endowment of the Theological Seminary at Pittsburg, reported that $15,675 has been received for that purpose.

Singular Action of the Police—A Prisoner Kept Eight Days Without a Hearing.

Yesterday morning Officer ROURKE, attached to the First Precinct, arraigned one SAMUEL HITCHCOCK before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, when he informed the Magistrate that the prisoner had been charged with stealing a horse. When further questioned the officer stated that the arrest was made on the night of Sept. 8, eight days before at the instance of a citizen who preferred a formal charge against him. The complainant was duly heard by Captain GARLAND, in command of the precinct, who sent the accused to the Central Office, where the case was heard by one of the inspectors on duty. The prisoner was then remanded to the First Precinct, and the officer making the arrest was yesterday instructed to take HITCHCOCK before the Magistrate for discharge. Justice HOGAN, naturally indignant at this innovation on the law requiring the arraignment of persons accused of crime within twenty-four hours after arrest, declared that he did not sit in Court to do as he was ordered. If there was any complaint or evidence against the prisoner he was ready to hear one or both. The officer stated that the complainant was not present, nor did he know where he could be found. The Magistrate accordingly declined to act in the case at all, so the unfortunate prisoner was taken back to Police Headquarters, where Inspector DILKS took the responsibility of discharging him.

Prison Reform.

A Committee of the Prison Association of the State of New-York is to meet in conference with the Wardens and physicians of the Sing Sing, Auburn, and Clinton Prisons, at Sing Sing, on Saturday, Oct. 9, to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, recommending reforms in the conduct of the penal institutions of the State. The members of the Association Committee are: Governor Hoffman, State Comptroller Allen, Professor Theodore W. Dwight, Ex-Judge Jno. W. Edmonds, G. B. Hubbell, John Stanton Gould, James H. Titus, Dr. John E. Griscom, and Rev. E. C. Wines, the Secretary of the Association.

Accidentally Shot by an Officer.

Yesterday morning Patrolman JOHN CORNEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, found a well-known "confidence" man, named EDWARD HAGGERTY, lying asleep in the doorway of No. 488 Broadway. While stooping over to shake the sleeping man, Officer CORNEY's pistol fell on the pavement, was discharged, and the ball sped through the calf of the leg of HAGGERTY, causing a serious wound. Police Surgeon DONOR attended to him.

Assault with a Pitchfork.

Yesterday afternoon JOHN RUHL and HENRY OHLDOGGE quarreled in a stable at First-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and RUHL struck his opponent on the head with a pitchfork, causing a serious scalp wound. He was arrested and locked up in the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station. The wounded man was taken home to No. 459 East Thirty-fifth-street.

Killed by a Falling Block.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN at No. 211 Duane-street, on the body of HUGH KELLY, who was injured on Thursday in Barclay-street by a plank falling on him. The jury, in their verdict of accidental death, censured the firm of SILLIMAN & WHALING, of No. 66 Barclay-street, for placing the cellar cover in a dangerous position.

Executing a False Bail Bond.

MATTHEW REICHERT, charged with perjury in having executed a false bail bond for the release of a tobacco manufactory in Delancey-street, came before United States Commissioner SPILLWELL, yesterday for examination. Testimony was furnished by Assistant District-Attorney EMERSON and JOHN A. OSBORN in favor of the prosecution. The case was adjourned until the 3d proximo.

Street Casualties.

A team of horses attached to a wagon, belonging to HENRY BERSTIN, of No. 247 Second-street, yesterday ran away, and in their flight ran over and knocked down LOUIS OCKE, aged 7 years, of No. 24 Clinton-street, instantly killing him. No one was in the wagon at the time. The body was taken to the Market Police

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

BANKRUPTCY—A VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT IS CAUSE FOR REFUSING A DISCHARGE.

In the matter of Abraham Goldschmidt, a bankrupt.—BEATTY, J.—In this case the discharge of the bankrupt is opposed by creditors on a specification alleging that since the passage of the Bankrupt act the bankrupt has "in contemplation of becoming bankrupt, made an assignment of all his property to David Heller, for the purpose of preventing the said property from being distributed under said act in satisfaction of his debts," being the assignment referred to in the schedules annexed to the petition of the bankrupt as one made by him on the 20th of February, 1869, "of all his property to Gamewell & Co., for purposes of calling and taking of the same, and dividing the proceeds thereof, share and share alike among his several creditors named in schedule A, No. 2 and No. 3, without preference." The specification is founded on that clause of the twenty-ninth section of the act which provides that no discharge shall be granted to a bankrupt, "if he has, in contemplation of becoming bankrupt, made any assignment of any part of his property for the purpose of preventing the property from being distributed under the act, in satisfaction of his debts. These things must concur under this provision to warrant the refusal of a discharge: First, There must have been an assignment of property by the bankrupt; second, he must have made the assignment in contemplation of becoming bankrupt; third, he must have made it for the purpose of preventing the property from being distributed under the act in satisfaction of his debts. That the assignment was made in this case is undisputed. It is in writing, and bears date Feb. 12, 1869, and is executed by the assignor and the assignee, and was acknowledged by both of them on that day, and was recorded the next day. It stands undisputed that mostly included in it were property purchased in nearly considerable sums of money, and being unable to pay the same in full, is desirous of making a fair and equitable distribution of his property and effects among his creditors." If this assignee to Heller all the property of the assignor, in trust to sell and dispose of it and convert it into money, and out of the proceeds, after deducting the expenses of executing the trust, to pay all the debts of the assignor are paid, without preference. The next question is, whether the assignment was made by the assignor in contemplation of becoming bankrupt. What is meant by the expression "in contemplation of becoming bankrupt," as used in this clause of the twenty-ninth section? An examination of the act, in connection with the forms, shows that the expression "becoming bankrupt" means committing an act of bankruptcy, and that the expression "in contemplation of becoming bankrupt" means in contemplation of committing an act of bankruptcy. The act of bankruptcy, the commission of which must be contemplated, is such an act as the statute declares to be an act of bankruptcy. By section 11, the filing of a petition by a debtor, under the conditions therein prescribed, is declared to be an act of bankruptcy. By section 39, it is provided that a debtor who does any one of certain specified things shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy. Form No. 5, being the form for "adjudication of bankruptcy upon debtor's petition," is a finding and certificate by the Register that the petitioner "has become a bankrupt within the true intent and meaning of the act;" that is, that he has filed a petition as a voluntary bankrupt under the conditions prescribed in section 11, and in compliance with the general orders and the forms and the rules of the Court. A petition by a creditor, Form No. 66, states that the debtor "committed an act of bankruptcy." Form No. 68, which is the form for adjudication of bankruptcy on a creditor's petition, adjudges that the debtor "became bankrupt within the true intent and meaning of the act," etc., before the filing of the said petition; that is, that he did become bankrupt by committing the act of bankruptcy alleged in the petition, being an act the doing of which is declared by section 39 to be the commission of an act of bankruptcy. A debtor may, therefore, become bankrupt, or commit an act of bankruptcy, by filing a petition under section 11, or by doing any one of the things which is declared by section 39 to be the commission of an act of bankruptcy. The question to be determined in this case is, whether the bankrupt, when he made the assignment to Heller, contemplated filing a petition under section 11, or contemplated doing some one of the things which is declared by section 39 to be the commission of an act of bankruptcy. For it is not necessary, in order that he should have contemplated becoming bankrupt, that he should have contemplated having a petition filed against him and being adjudged a bankrupt thereon, provided he contemplated doing any act which is declared by section 39 to be an act of bankruptcy.

The petition of the bankrupt in this case, is voluntary bankruptcy, under section 11, was filed on the 26th of December, 1869, ten months and eight days after the recording of the assignment to Heller. There is nothing in the evidence, or in the circumstances of the case, to induce the belief that the bankrupt, when he made the assignment, contemplated filing himself the petition which he afterward filed, and committing the act of bankruptcy which he thus committed. But he testifies that, at the time he made the assignment, he knew he was not able to pay his creditors in full; that lawsuits were pending against him at that time, some being at issue; that he was advised by counsel before he made the assignment, that he had a right to make an assignment of all his property, without preference, for the benefit of all his creditors; that he made it of his own accord, and not on the advice of his creditors, in good faith, for the benefit of his creditors, without intent to defraud any creditor, and not in contemplation of becoming bankrupt; that he did not intend to meddle with his property for his creditors; and that he had to make the assignment in order to save the property for the creditors generally. This shows an intent and a purpose on the part of the bankrupt to assume what he was advised was not and could be contemplated committing an act of bankruptcy and becoming bankrupt, the distribution of his property in satisfaction of his debts, through the agency of an assignee selected by himself. This necessarily involves the existence of a purpose to prevent the same property from being distributed under the Bankrupt act in satisfaction of the same debts. These could be no other purpose. Such purpose is not disavowed by the bankrupt in his testimony. On the contrary, his testimony that he was advised by counsel that he had a right to make an assignment, that he had a right to make it, can only mean that he was advised that, as against the Bankruptcy act and its provisions, he had a right to make such assignment, and to provide for the distribution of his property in satisfaction of his debts by an assignee selected by himself and subject to regulation by himself in the exercise of his discretion. If the assignee, Heller, had been appointed by creditors, the preservation of the property, and its distribution among creditors, would be a compliance with the requirements of the act, and would not be a committing an act of bankruptcy; but the assignee was selected by the assignor, and the assignment was made by the assignor in contemplation of becoming bankrupt. What is meant by the expression "in contemplation of becoming bankrupt," as used in this clause of the twenty-ninth section? 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ing a loss of circulation. The exports of produce continue firm, however.

The exports of merchandise and specie, taken together, give the following aggregates for the last seven days:

	1869.	1868.
Merchandise	$1,846,114 00	$622,801 00
Previously	19,371,493 00	18,676,507 00
Total merchandise	$14,028,600 00	$14,001,108 00
Specie previously reported	29,102,700 00	29,102,202 00
Before	6,185,611 00	6,000,000 00
Total exports	$49,311,024 00	$49,277,800 00

The exports of breadstuffs exceed those of last year in quantity, but, owing to the lower prices, do not realize so much."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw at their pleasure, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, INDORSED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA. Entire issue only $194,000. For sale at 92½ and interest, by SOULTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company are selling rapidly. The semi-annual interest will be paid Oct. 2, in gold coin, which makes a saving of one per cent. to those who purchase during the present month. See advertisement in the eighth page.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in successful operation since May 10, and it is pronounced by the thousands who have passed over it to be in all respects safe and well built as any railroad in the country. By the Pullman Palace Cars the journey is not only made without danger, but without unusual fatigue. The facts that many have expressed a reluctant belief in the perils of the overland trip are rapidly being corrected by experience, and the travel is steadily increasing.

The earnings of the road since its opening are officially stated by the Company as follows:

From May 10 to May 31	$[illegible]
From June 1 to June 30	[illegible]
From July 1 to July 31	[illegible]

Notwithstanding the extra expense, travel and freight have been largely added, and earnings for August will be about the same. They will be published as soon as full returns are received. The earnings as stated above, are at an average of about seven million dollars a year, which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific coast, by settlement along the line, and by the natural increase of traffic.

The First Mortgage bonds of the Company amount to $[illegible] and the interest liability to $[illegible] gold, or about $[illegible] in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus. We are also satisfied that at present prices these bonds are a very desirable investment, and that they will advance in price as soon as the facts concerning the business and condition of the Company are generally understood. The Land Grant Bonds, to the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by a First Mortgage upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to [illegible] acres. Three million acres of the land in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and 30,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter, at an average price of over $[illegible] per acre. While a part of the remainder of the land is of little value for agricultural purposes, there is another part from which a considerable sum will be realized. The value of the Land Grant is largely enhanced by the extensive coal mines which are now being worked for the supply of the surrounding country, as well as for the railroad, and by the rapidly added demand, especially of upper [illegible]

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 53 Wall-st, New-York.

☞ THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD is 861 miles long, cost, (with equipment) $45,000,000, and is doing a large and remunerative business, the earnings for August, 1869, being $[illegible] more than for the corresponding month of 1868. The road has a funded debt of but $[illegible], to secure which it pledges its earnings, and to effect certain valuable extensions which will largely increase their business, the Company have mortgaged the entire road, rolling stock, franchise, and income to JAMES FUNNIFF and JUNIUS B. ALEXANDER, of New-York, to secure the payment of eight million dollars of First Mortgage Bonds, which are now offered for sale in sums and secured interest. The bonds are for one thousand dollars each, have thirty-five years to run, and bear seven per cent. interest annually, payable in April and October, at the Bank of America, in the City. The security is undoubted, and the bonds constitute a perfectly safe and very desirable investment. The agents of the Company in New-York are Messrs. J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., and JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 53 Wall-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and offering a reasonable prospect of an increase of 40 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 90 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ HOLDERS OF PACIFIC MAIL STOCK who desire a change of management at the next annual election, will please register themselves as stockholders, and at an early day send their proxies to C. K. GARRISON, Esq., No. 5 Bowling-Green, or to LOCKWOOD & DUX, No. 94 Broadway.

☞ BANK NOTES OF THE DENOMINATION of $5 and under bought and sold at a premium by the National Currency Bank, 57 Broadway and 344 Pearl-street.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 24, 1869.

The receipts of leading articles of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Rosin, bbls	1,[illegible]
Beeswax, pkgs	20	Tar, bbls	40
Copper, tons	10	Pitch, bbls	10
Cotton, bales	2,731	Oil Cake, pkgs	212
Dried Fruit, pkgs	210	Peanuts, bags	1,[illegible]
Eggs, pkgs	20	Provisions, bbls	1,[illegible]
Flour, bbls	11,945	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Wheat, bush	21,[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	41,[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	4,[illegible]
Oats, bushels	12,[illegible]	Cheese, boxes	11,[illegible]
Grass seed, bushels	40	Lime, pkgs	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Hops, bales	[illegible]
Hops, bales	27	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	1,[illegible]	Whiskey, bbls	[illegible]
Leather, sides	4,[illegible]	Whiskey, hhds	41
Wool, bales	2,[illegible]	Wool, bags	[illegible]

The receipts of flour at this port have been very light for the season of the year, and the demand from the trade and for export has been active, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bbl. on the best grades. The receipts of Western and State flour have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bbl. on the best grades. The receipts of Southern flour have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bbl. on the best grades. The receipts of Rye Flour are very light, and the demand has been active, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bbl. The receipts of Corn Meal have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bbl. on the best grades. The receipts of Wheat have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 2@3c. per bush. The receipts of Rye have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bush. The receipts of Barley have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bush. The receipts of Barley Malt have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bush. The receipts of Oats have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 2@3c. per bush. The receipts of Corn have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 2@3c. per bush. The receipts of Grass Seed have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bush. The receipts of Barley have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bush. The receipts of Hops have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bush. The receipts of Tobacco have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bush. The receipts of Wool have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bush. The receipts of Leather have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bush. The receipts of Pitch have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bush. The receipts of Rosin have been very light, and the demand has been active for export and home use, and prices have advanced 10@15c. per bush. The receipts of Tar

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1869.

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. LA JUIVE. Characters by Kimes, Tarbell, Jansen, &c.
EVENING—Performance by Hermann.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FRA DIAVOLO. Characters by Mme. Fargueil, Miss Rose Hersee, Messrs. Castle, Campbell and others.
Matinee at 1½ o'clock—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
PATRIE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Characters by Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Blanche De Bar and Mr. Tom Hamblin.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—LEAH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Principal characters by Messrs. Gilbert, Fisher, J. W. Wallack and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
DREAMS. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. James Lewis and Mrs. Giles Jennings.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mrs. G. C. Howard and Miss Verona.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pearson, Miss Rowton and Miss Lonsdale.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
SONGS, BALLET, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—THE KING'S MUSKETEERS. Evening—WIP WAN WINKLE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVENTH CHARMED BULLET and GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

STEINWAY HALL,
162d-st., near Irving-place.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mlle. Carlotta Patti, Theo. Ritter, J. P. Peters and Theo. Habelmann.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.
MATINEE AT 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Emde, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 54th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Third-st., between 6th and 6th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 16th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their copies at all early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times*, in an article on the recent letter of Father HYACINTHE, thinks that the Pope and his Jesuit advisers are responsible for his action, for had not the idea of a Council startled the Father from his quiet, he would have continued a luminary in the Church of which he is now considered a firebrand. The *Times* terms the letter "an effusion of a soul in earnest."

General FLEURY has been appointed French Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

It is asserted by the *Gaulois* that the aggression of Baden by Prussia will be considered a cause of war by France.

The London *Guardian* says that the question raised by Mrs. Stowe will soon be settled by the publication of a manuscript in Lord BYRON's own handwriting.

The father and son, supposed to have been the murderers of the woman and five children whose bodies were found in a field near Paris, this week, have been arrested at Havre.

The authorities of Madrid have suspended the meetings of a Republican Club, because it adopted a resolution condemning monarchy.

CUBA.

The London *Standard* of yesterday says that Spain, being in a state of revolution, labors under a disadvantage in prosecuting her claims to Cuba in the face of the susceptibilities of the American people, who cannot but wish that she should have the choice of remaining under the control of the mother country, or of becoming a free Republic. That Cuba receives material aid from American sympathy is thought to be a fact, but not a cause for war.

It is said that Minister SICKLES has become more conciliatory since the return of General PRIM to Madrid.

Cuban advices received in Washington confirm the seizure of Las Tunas. President CESPEDES, it is said, has taken command of the army, compelled to do so by the disorganized state of the Cuban forces. The two brothers MARCANO, both Generals in the insurgent army, are reported to have been assassinated because they were of foreign birth, and the act, it is feared, may occasion serious trouble.

It was reported in Washington that at the Cabinet meeting yesterday a telegram was read from Mr. SICKLES announcing that Spain respectfully declined the mediation of the United States on the Cuban question. No question is, therefore, pending between the two countries.

GENERAL.

Further developments have been made in the Yerger conspiracy at Jackson, Miss., and although the plot has not yet been fully disclosed, great secrecy being observed by the authorities, it is now said that in addition to the soldiers mentioned yesterday, an officer in the Seventeenth United States Infantry is implicated, who, if the plan was successful, was to receive $2,000. THOMAS was to have escaped dressed in a private's uniform. Mrs. THOMAS, who was managing the affair, is no longer permitted to enter her husband's room.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, JOHN DIXON, a German, without any provocation, deliberately fired two charges of a revolver at his wife, seriously wounding her in the leg and shoulder.

General JOHN COCHRAN will deliver the annual address before the Yates County Agricultural Fair, to be held at Penn Yan, Penn., on the 7th of October.

The Red Stockings of Cincinnati arrived in San Francisco on Thursday. They play their first game of ball to-day, with the Eagle Club of that city.

The Indians in Northern California are reported hostile. They have given, it is said, the commander of Fort Bidwell ten days to release some prisoners; otherwise they will take them by force.

General ELI PARKER, by a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Army of the Tennessee, held at Louisville yesterday, has been invited to deliver an eulogy on the late Secretary of War, General JOHN A. RAWLINS.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN, Colonel of the Twenty-second Kentucky Federal Infantry, and near the close of the war Quartermaster-General of the State, died at Frankfort, Ky., on Wednesday, of consumption.

MURPHY, who with SHEA killed MURRAY at Bradley's Hotel in Portland, Me., recently, has been convicted in that city of manslaughter. A motion for a new trial has been made. SHEA has not yet been tried.

M. GATAGARY, the new Russian Minister, presented his credentials to the President yesterday.

Two persons named HAMBRIGHT and FRANKFORT made their escape from the Lancaster, Penn., prison on Thursday night. Rewards are offered for their capture.

FRANK B. HUBBEL, one of the editors of the Troy *Daily Whig*, died in that city on Thursday night. He was also Clerk of the Troy Common Council.

Prince ARTHUR left London, Canada, yesterday morning for Niagara Falls, where he arrived at 5 P. M. He was received with enthusiasm along the route, and at the large towns addresses were received and replied to by the Prince.

The officers and Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad have been tendered a public banquet by the citizens of Sacramento, Cal., to take place on the 29th inst.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of last evening, says examinations of the Custom-house books, as far back as KELLOGG's administration of customs, discover that large frauds were then perpetrated of which it would be folly to suppose the officials were in ignorance.

A party of Wilmington, Del., business men propose to make an excursion to California in October over the Pacific Railroad.

The City Council of Richmond, Va., has appropriated $18,000 to prepare the fair grounds for the State Fair, which is to be held on the 3d of November.

A correspondence of General CAREY has been printed with his permission, by which it is seen that in response to an inquiry about the test oath made a month before the Virginia election, he replied he should require the oath from members of the Legislature.

The trial of JAMES GRIFFIN, the engineer charged with claiming the Mast Hope disaster, was concluded at Milford, Penn., Thursday. The verdict was "Not guilty."

In the town of Orange, Schuyler County, on Saturday last, during a heavy rain-storm, a water-spout, with a forward rotary motion, swept through a pathway some forty rods wide, occasioning much destruction. Large trees were torn up by the roots and fences and buildings demolished. A school-house was lifted from its foundation and portions of it carried to a great distance.

The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows in San Francisco, instead of holding a session on Thursday, enjoyed an excursion around the bay.

The steamship *City of Brooklyn*, which left Liverpool yesterday for New-York, will bring $384,000 in specie.

Captain HAACK, of the steamship *Cimbria*, from Hamburg Sept. 8 and Havre Sept. 21, will accept our thanks for late Continental papers.

LOCAL.

The gold bubble in Wall-street burst yesterday. The premium was advanced before 12 o'clock to 69½, when the announcement that the Treasury will to-day sell $4,000,000 suddenly threw it down, and it rapidly declined to 37. The excitement in the street was intense, and many fortunes were made and lost.

The Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets Union General Committees met last evening and appointed their delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse, in accordance with the quotas they were entitled to under the basis of union lately agreed upon.

A meeting of the Citizens' Reform Association of Kings County was held at the City Salesroom, in Court-street, last evening. Several amendments to the Constitution and By-laws were reported by the Executive Committee and adopted. An address was read by Colonel T. B. THORNE on the municipal abuses and obnoxious Commissions of the city, and the Association then adjourned.

The Coroner's jury, in the case of EDWARD HALPANE, who was killed by his mother in East Warren-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday last, rendered a verdict that he came to his death by wounds received from some sharp instrument in the hands of his mother, CATHERINE HALPANE, who at the time was insane. The woman was ordered to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

The California Pioneer Association arrived in this City yesterday morning in excellent health and spirits, after a journey of 3,187 miles by rail.

The ball game yesterday between the Nationals of Washington and the Orientals resulted in favor of the former by a score of 29 to 21.

Breakdown of the Gold Ring.

The climax of folly and effrontery in the recent combination to advance the price and corner the supply of gold in Wall-street, was reached about noon yesterday. The whole gambling fabric, boastingly claimed to have been reared on thirty or forty millions, fell at the single flash of the telegraph from Washington ordering an extra sale from the Treasury of only four millions. This result, although heartily welcomed by the business public and affording immediate relief to trade and exchange, seems utterly contemptible in contrast with the boasts, made in the Gold Room within an hour or two of its announcement, that all the gold in the Treasury could be taken up and paid for, and then the Ring left richer than the Government itself. We are scarcely permitted by the extraordinary surroundings of the affair to wonder at this display of assurance. The whole game was to be won, if won at all, by this sort of boasting and in connexion with worse misrepresentation.

We referred yesterday to the insidious stories employed by this party to implicate the Government in their wicked conspiracy. There was not a word of truth in all that was insinuated against the high officials at Washington, and with the known views and policy of Mr. Secretary BOUTWELL, nothing could be more certain than that a gold speculation, resting in the remotest degree upon such premises, was sure to fail. More grossly offensive were the intimations from this party that they knew their man at Washington in the person and influence of the President. They had measured his every word and action during his Summer vacation, and had, according to their own story, taken his pledge that he would not suffer the Treasury to sell gold. They had not the honesty to repeat what GRANT really said on the subject, which was that he was opposed to selling gold for greenbacks to be locked up, until after the Western crops were moved. They did tacitly concede that the Secretary of the Treasury was beyond their reach, but the President would control him, and the President's brother-in-law in New-York control the President.

But there was no call for dear gold, no commercial, financial or political pretext to put it up. The party scorned to keep the price steady between 135 and 135 per cent. They resolved upon *forcing a rise*, and to find their profit in *cornering* the supply. They were repeatedly warned of the difficulties in their path, which any other set of operators, less reckless and unscrupulous, would have appreciated and kept clear of. They boldly set the public opinion and the public good, in the midst of a season of active trade, at defiance. They contemned the power of the Government to protect its own credit, and challenged the whole resources of the Treasury to a contest which could only end in discomfiture. And they failed most contemptibly, most ignominiously, and with the bitter reflection that they are without sympathy in their fall as they are without respect for their antecedents.

Mr. Sumner's Financial Policy.

The views of a United States Senator and especially one from Massachusetts on the present financial exigencies of our country will command great attention, and particularly as the time approaches for settling the issues of the next Congressional election.

The only affirmative action which Mr. SUMNER supports is that of increasing the number and circulation of national banks with a view to give to the South and West the accommodation they require, and of which the South could not avail itself when the banks were being created. "This can be done," he says, "only by removing the currency limitation in the existing Bank act." "Here," he adds, "I should like the condition that for every bank note issued, a greenback should be canceled, thus substituting the bank note for the greenback."

The acts under which the national banks were organized provide for the redemption of their bills in greenbacks, *i. e.*, new national bank notes, and yet Mr. SUMNER would increase the volume of the former and diminish that of the medium in which they are redeemable, without providing a substitute for the latter.

It will be recollected that when the greenbacks were issued, the act under which it was authorized provided that they might be funded in United States five-twenty bonds. Immediately after the creation of the National Banking act, the authority thus to fund these notes was terminated in order that the means for redeeming the circulation of the national banks then to be created might not be curtailed by the operation of funding them. The power to fund was to be exercised within three or four months after the passage of the act, but not afterward.

The right thus to fund, which might have been exercised capriciously and suddenly and to the whole extent of the legal-tender circulation, was very evidently inconsistent with the existence of the national banks, and this is the very dilemma they would be in if Mr. SUMNER's expected substitution of "the bank note for the greenback" shall take place.

The question was earnestly discussed at Washington last Winter in committee how the present total amount of national banking capital should be readjusted on the basis that it should not be increased, and, in order to produce a fair and just distribution, assuming that this was expedient, it was found that the quota of Massachusetts, among others, would need to be reduced, and it is, perhaps, to meet this question that Mr. SUMNER would bring up the quota of other States to her standard rather than submit to the policy of reduction.

But the point that the provision for the redemption of this currency would be destroyed by Mr. SUMNER's scheme, is not the only nor the principal objection to the plan.

The currency would be practically irredeemable, for we cannot suppose that Mr. SUMNER would expect to reach specie payments by creating additional banks when it is evidently impossible to pay either their present issues or the legal tenders in specie. The situation would therefore be this, that we should be flooded with a bank-note currency not peremptorily receivable for debts, and if the substitution recommended were complete, be entirely deprived of the debt-paying medium.

The false position of some of the financiers of Massachusetts on this question is due in great part to the fact that for many years it was their habit to collect from the residue of the Union a large amount from the credit circulation which their local banks furnished, issued on the agreement that it should not be suddenly returned. This policy, applicable then to the State bank system, is still pursued under that of the national banks, and it would seem to be a vocation too valuable to be voluntarily abandoned or curtailed.

The issue of more than we have of that description of currency, which is not debt-paying, will be sure to entrap men into contracts while it is plentiful, and yet it affords no means of extrication. It has the appearance of money, but it lacks its most essential feature. The separate States afflicted the country with this description of money, which, as it expelled from the United States what it promised to pay, and what constituted the basis of its credit, produced the malignant effect in the panic of 1857 which the entire want and absence of the debt-paying medium occasioned. Great Britain tried a bank currency for years, and was obliged, although prudent in its issue beyond what was known in our own experience, to make the bills a permanent legal tender in all places in the United Kingdom except at the counter of the bank and branches. In a time of great difficulty the Chancellor of the Exchequer would doubtless resort to extraordinary measures to save the bank from being discredited. These conservative guards for the protection of a credit system, and for the safety of those who subject their prosperity to the reverses which attend imprudence in its management, would be wholly dispensed with by removing the legal tenders from circulation and substituting for them promises which lack their effective quality.

Whatever measures of importance we adopt with respect to the currency should be adopted as part of a plan for returning to specie payments. The country will not be entirely safe from the doctrines of repudiators until the present debt shall be supplanted by another bearing a rate of interest so low as to make its payment certain and easy. If our finances shall be managed with firmness and wisdom—taking care to pay the interest punctually as it accrues—the credit of the Government may be so raised as to make it easy to substitute a four per cent. bond for the five and six per cent. bonds now outstanding. The low rate of interest at London—two and a half per cent.—would indicate that this is possible, if there shall be confidence in the integrity and wisdom of our people. The great wealth of the United States—augmented as it constantly is by immigration unparalleled in extent—would seem to leave no question of our ability to do this, if the demand for additional banking facilities, and for new issues of currency, shall be met at this juncture by the policy of admitting the South and West to a full participation in the amount of banking capital now authorized, notwithstanding that it may be necessary to reduce the amount now held in Massachusetts and New-York.

The time is near when a large affirmative policy must be presented by the Administration for the decision of the country. A masterly inactivity is desirable when the situation is what it should be; but as the war forced the Government to issue a paper currency unsuitable for permanent use, it would seem to be necessary, when a powerful effort is being made by Western politicians to adopt it as the sole currency, that it would be the effect of increasing the issue of it to the extent required to pay the bonded debt—that this dishonest scheme shall be met by a decisive one in the direction which solid prosperity requires.

The road will be found to fork at the point which Mr. SUMNER indicates, and if, instead of extending the capital and issues of national banks, the States which now hold an undue proportion of the franchise shall abandon the share to which others are entitled, so as to produce equality on the present rather than on an extended basis, the discussion which will be attended with this sacrifice will enlighten the country as to which path—to honor or to infamy—it will take.

Voluntary Assignments and Discharges in Bankruptcy.

We publish this morning a decision in bankruptcy, which we think will be a surprise, and an unpleasant one, to some people. It involves the question of the effect of a voluntary assignment, without preference, made by a debtor in failing circumstances. It was not generally supposed that there was anything in the Bankrupt law which would prevent such an assignment, and we doubt not that many lawyers have advised their clients as GOLDSMIDT, in the case which we publish, says he was advised by his counsel, that such assignments could be made, notwithstanding the Bankrupt law. Some months ago, however, Judge BLATCHFORD held that such an assignment was a valid ground for proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy, and this case, decided by the same Judge, follows up that decision by holding that such an assignment is a valid ground for refusing to discharge the bankrupt from his debt under the law.

The facts of this case make it one of sweeping application; for the assignment was made, as the bankrupt says, under the advice of counsel that it was lawful, and it was not immediately followed up by an application for a discharge in bankruptcy. Ten months elapsed after it was made before the bankrupt filed his petition. The case therefore fairly goes so far as to read that voluntary assignments, even though they be without preferences, are forbidden; for if one is made, it is a ground for involuntary proceedings in which the assigned property is to be taken charge of by the assignee appointed by the Court, and it is also a ground for refusing to discharge the maker from his debts.

It might seem, perhaps, that this was a stringent rule to adopt, but we think that it stands on a sound principle. The theory of the Bankrupt law is that the creditors and not the debtor are to have the power to choose the person who is to administer the debtor's estate. But in voluntary assignments in general, the debtor chooses the assignee, and the result is very apt to be that the debtor himself controls the distribution. Hence such assignments are contrary to the spirit of the Bankrupt law. If the voluntary assignment was made with the consent of all the creditors, to an assignee approved by them, possibly the case might be different. But under this decision, we fancy that voluntary assignments will hereafter be few, and that the litigations arising out of them, which have heretofore been so frequent in the State Courts, will be much diminished in number, and will also be transferred to the Federal Courts.

A telegram informs us that Lord WESTBURY has been appointed Lord Justice of the Court of Appeals in Chancery, *vice* Sir C. J. SELWYN. People who remember the name which Sir RICHARD BETHELL made when at the Bar will not be surprised to learn that a liberal Government has rescued him from the comparative inaction in which he has lately been spending his days. It is not far short of half a century ago that RICHARD BETHELL first practiced as a barrister in the Court of Chancery. He was advanced to the dignity of Queen's Counsel, and the further honors of Solicitor-General and Attorney-General soon rewarded his services to his party. But from that point a chequered career awaited him. He was once offered a Judgeship by Lord PALMERSTON, and declined it. His political opinions fell into temporary confusion, and he consented to represent a Conservative constituency in Parliament. In 1857 he was made Lord Chancellor, and created no little ill-feeling in the House of Lords by the sharp and acrid tone which he habitually used in presiding over the debates. But a graver fault was soon laid to his charge. The unlucky appointment of one of his sons to an office which he abused, led to a general inquiry into the distribution of similar favors of the Lord Chancellor. It was found that he had provided for his own relatives in a manner which was sure to be condemned by the public sense of propriety. "Nepotism" was the fatal word hurled at him, and an adverse vote of the House of Commons obliged him to relinquish the great seal of England. There were not a few who sympathized with him in his downfall, for it was not pretended that he had appointed incompetent or unfit persons to office, except in a single instance. Since that time a variety of circumstances have occurred in his own family to deepen this sympathy, for the old curse seems in his case to be reversed—the sins of the children (or child) have fallen upon the father. As Lord WESTBURY he has taken part in many important debates, and maintained his old reputation by his vigorous reasoning and effective oratory. In his 68th year an occupation more congenial to him than that of Parliamentary critic has been placed within his reach. We do not doubt that the English public will now dwell rather upon the services than the mistakes of his career.

Women as the Jury Box.

The arguments in favor of giving women the right of suffrage are sometimes met by the query whether, when women vote they are also to be called on to do military duty and to sit upon juries, and bear all the other burdens of citizenship. One writer in behalf of women has met this query squarely, at least as far as the jury question is concerned. He announces boldly that "if the Petit Jury shall continue, it must owe its perpetuity to the advent of women as jurors. They can redeem it. They alone can do so in this busy age. For they would be willing to assume the high and noble offices now impatiently relegated by our educated classes to the court leaders and a swarm of illiterate teamsters and laborers."

We are quite willing to agree with this writer that our juries are not what they should be, but we should have liked it better if he had given us some foundation for his statement, that admitting women to the jury box either can or will reform it. On what ground we are to assume that, if women were admitted to the jury box, the influences which now work upon educated men and make them impatient of jury duty, would not then work upon educated women? We suppose it will not be thought of that the giving to women of the right to vote and to bear arms and to do jury duty, is not to give them the right to be "teamsters and laborers," and even to be "court leaders." And for ourselves we are unable to see the slightest prospect of improving juries composed of these classes by merely changing their sex.

This writer, however, seems to think that this would be an improvement. "Woman," he says, "in her verdicts would temper justice with mercy. It is a brutal cruelty to expose women in the prisoner's box, before a jury, court and bar of men only. It is enough to harden the erring and to cause the innocent to err. Woman's presence in the jury box would be a consolation and a guarantee of justice to her if she were innocent; a protection against a needless and indecent exposure of her crime if she were guilty." This again is mere assertion without foundation. The facts, as we believe, are notoriously otherwise. Men are not so harsh in their judgments of women as women are. But if it were not so, we deny that in criminal cases where women are concerned, which are all that this writer seems to have in mind, there is any need of tempering justice still further with mercy. It has always been a difficult matter to get a verdict against a woman from the days of PHRYNE down to those of MARY ANNE BURROUGHS—as for "causing the innocent to err" we have never heard of any woman that committed a crime for the sake of being tried before a court and jury of men, but we have no doubt that instances could be found in which women committed crime, relying on their sex to shield them from the verdict which if they were men they could not escape.

Baron BRAMWELL, an English Judge of large experience, was recently called upon to give his opinion as to jury trials before a Commission. He was asked whether he thought that a trial before a jury or before a Judge was to be preferred in the majority of cases, and though he gave his opinion with hesitation, it was, that if he wanted the truth to be ascertained in the particular case, he should prefer "an intelligent man who had been in the habit of exercising his faculties all his life on such questions, to twelve men who had not been in the habit of exercising theirs, and who might not be so intelligent men." We apprehend that if the question had been put as to a jury of women, the Judge's hesitation would have quite vanished.

What changes may be wrought in the feminine mind by throwing down all the barriers which divide the duties of the two sexes, no one can tell. It may be that another generation of women, brought up to know that they were to be called upon to perform all the duties of citizenship, might be better able to perform them than the present race of women, whose lives have not been pervaded by that idea; but as to the present race, we have no doubt that the entry of women into the jury box would aggravate all the evils there which now need reforming, and that nothing would tend more powerfully to the destruction of the present jury system, and the giving our trials exclusively into the hands of single Judges.

Speaking yesterday of "A Spanish Fleet in New-York," we used the following language: "They are built by a friendly Power to be used as a part of her coast guard, and in the present state of our relations with Spain we have no more authority to detain them than she would have to detain an American frigate which might casually touch for coal and water at Cadiz or Ferrol." A correspondent asks: "Is this correct? The privilege allowed the navy of a friendly Power to touch for coal and water is based in great part upon the urgency of the case and upon the ground of humanity; to deny it would be to subject our fellow man to suffering and death. But can a nation claim the same right to use the territory of a friendly Power to recruit either its army or navy for coast guard, or other domestic or peaceful purposes?"

To this we answer, precisely the same; that is, no right at all except that which international comity and friendship may dictate. We are glad to have Spain or any other Power furnish employment to our mechanics and a market for our timber and iron by building vessels, whether for war or peace, and our interests lead us to encourage her as long as she is not equipping them for use against a friendly Power. Cuba is a part of the Spanish Empire, and therefore has a Power of any sort in the eye of international law as yet. Has she asserted her capacity for becoming one, and has she entitled herself to be recognized as a belligerent by foreign States? is the question upon which our treatment of these vessels must turn. If Cuba is not "a belligerent" we cannot hold them without violating the law of nations and furnishing a cause both to Spain.

Referring to an editorial in yesterday's TIMES in relation to Spain, a correspondent writes:

"I think there is a current error into which you fall in supposing that Spain has nothing to lose by war with us.

In 1862 her shipping with foreign and colonial countries amounted to about 800,000 tons, and employed about 50,000 sailors, besides her coasting trade. For a nation so much in want of productive industry that the railroads have no freight trains, nothing can be more valuable than her shipping. *Test est relator.*"

HOUSE AND LODGING HUNTING.

Wanted, a Comfortable Home!—The Trials of Fortune-hunting in New-York.

Perhaps the reader may have lately noticed the following modest advertisement in several New-York papers:

Wanted, a comfortable home for a gentleman, his wife and two young children; either a small furnished house at a low rent or cheap rooms with board; must be clean and respectable, and within a reasonable distance of Union-square. Address, &c.

This unpretending composition was the work of the present writer, and in the simplicity of his mind he anticipated great results from it. The first day it appeared the courteous book-keeper at the newspaper office informed him that there were no answers. The second day was equally barren. The third and fourth appeals failed to awaken a sympathetic response from boarding-house keepers or estate agents. It seemed very clear that few persons had lodgings to let which were at once cheap and comfortable. The advertisement failed to create a sensation. When answers did come they were from inaccessible districts, or from people who misinterpreted the writer's sentiments on the point of economy. Some were facetious. One or two were ironical, and were doubtless designed to make the advertiser ashamed of himself for wishing to live within his means.

What are people to do who are not spendthrifts? Economy in domestic life is becoming more difficult to practice every year. House-rent is constantly advancing. In this, as in other matters, the wealthy are on the safe side, for builders carefully study all their wants. The "elegant brown-stone mansion," fitted up with luxurious appliances, is the favorite type of the modern residence. We see that repeated in all directions. The rent may range from thousands to tens of thousands of dollars. Nothing but a large income derived from independent sources can stand a strain like that. When people who possess no more than they can earn take costly houses, their story is written beforehand in the book of fate. For a while all goes prosperously. Friends come and admire the new furniture. The neighbors, if they are well-disposed, congratulate themselves on a desirable addition to their circle of acquaintance. But one fine morning a red flag is seen fluttering out of an upper window, like a signal of distress. Buyers of second-hand furniture—those Mother Carey chickens of social life—hover round the scene. The establishment has, in truth, become a dismal wreck. Messrs. Hammer & Rapp, the auctioneers, are about to knock down the black walnut-wood furniture, the choice library, the new piano, &c., to the highest bidder. That comes of taking a house too dear for one's means. Where, then, are cheap houses to be found?

The question is of no slight importance, for the love of a decent home is implanted in the heart of a man earning only thirty or forty dollars a week quite as strongly as in that of the millionaire. But in and around this city land has enormously increased in value, and the owners are always anxious to build houses on it which command a high price. The natural consequence is, that everywhere small houses are being pulled down and large ones erected on their site. If you go to an estate agent he will in the most obliging manner offer to sell you a "convenient" house at from ten to eighty thousand dollars, but as for the moderate purse, he despises it. He tells you he has nothing to suit you. A second-rate house in one of the minor streets up town, cannot be hired for less than from $1,700 to $2,000 a year. Those babes in the wood, John and Mary, who have lately married each other, take advice of their friends as to where they had better live—and there are always plenty of friends ready to give advice. "Go to Hoboken," says the family counselor. Mary thinks that would scarcely do in Winter. "Well, then," suggests the friend, "what do you say to Brooklyn?" Mary says that it is a very nice place, but she would rather live in New-York if it could be managed. Still they go and look at some of the houses across the river, on either side, which boast of a garden. When they arrive at the place they find a dreary-looking patch of ground, about the size of half a dozen pocket handkerchiefs, inclosed within brick walls. The next door neighbor has a garden precisely like it, and so has the man next to him, and it continues all down the street, like a hideous dream. The productions of the soil are bountiful, but are of no particular value in the market—consisting chiefly of brickbats, broken bottles, stones, pieces of string, and a few forlorn tufts of blackened grass. "Wants a little doing up," says the owner, with a wave of the hand, as if the gloomy waste could be transformed into a blossoming paradise within half an hour. By-and-by John and Mary begin to think they will have to take refuge in those "rookeries" which lie on the outskirts of Central Park, and before which crowds of little children are always rolling in the dirt. Pigs are also kept on the premises. Now there is nothing so depressing about a house as to see a pig sprawling in the back garden, and a shoeless child in the front gutter. Hard-working men cannot afford to live in these cheerless districts, for very soon the energies become deadened by the misery of the surrounding associations, and hope, confidence and elasticity of mind wither and decay.

So John and Mary, in their extremity, answer all kinds of advertisements. They are invited to see houses in every stage of dilapidation, and are solemnly assured that a hundred-dollar bill will simply suffice to put everything in first-rate order. They are, of course, introduced to the respectable widow who is anxious to sell her furniture, including a stony-eyed portrait of the dear departed, half the length of the room. The deceased seems to glare menacingly upon the intruder, and an earthy sort of smell in the house sends a cold chill down his back. When the price is named, a terror seizes upon the house-hunter, and he flies from the spot. At last he makes up his mind that he will find rooms somewhere or other, and ceases to aspire to the dignity of housekeeping.

He has made his task easier by this resolution? Far from it. He very soon discovers that low-priced lodgings are often "cheap and nasty," and that the rooms which would exactly suit him, are far beyond his means. He hears of a comfortable second floor, exactly answering to the description of his wants as given in his advertisement. He goes to see it, but warned by experience, first of all asks the rent, including board. The landlady dismisses that subject with a smile, as if it does not signify in the least whether she gets much or little for her rooms. John, blessing his lucky stars for guiding him to this good, benevolent woman, goes up stairs and inspects the rooms. Yes! they are what he has been looking for in every respect. The landlady is all good humor. She is sure John and his family will be very happy there. And why? For these excellent reasons—Senator Green and Secretary Red both had these same rooms, and they shed bitter tears of sorrow when affairs of State called them away to Washington. They left a tribute to the landlady's worth inscribed in the testimonial book. Would John like to read it? Of course he cannot refuse. Nothing can be more affecting—the Senator's style is a little stately, but that only imparts additional importance to the expression of his august opinion. He fully "indorses" the landlady. So does the Secretary. So do all the other persons who ever had the good fortune to live in that abode of peace. "And the terms," once more inquires John, with a dark foreboding of evil. "One hundred and fifty dollars a week," replies the lady, "provided you dine with the other boarders. For dinner in your own room $10 extra is charged." In another moment John is in the street, bearing his fevered brow to the cool breeze.

At last he finds a house where he and his "belongings" can be taken in at a reasonable rate. For a few days the arrangement promises to answer tolerably well. Then he becomes uneasy on the subject of dinner. The same joint of mutton begins to haunt the table day after day. It changes its outward shape slightly, but the substance is ever unaltered. All sorts of experiments are tried with that mutton. It seems an impossibility to eat it and so make an end of it. The old saying "eat and come again" applies with too much truth to the everlasting joint. The same thing happens with the tough beef which, after a long and trying period, succeeds to the mutton. No one can tell what part of the animal it was originally cut from. One day it comes up as a "roast," the next as a "boiled," the third as an *entrée*, the fourth as a stew, and then it eke out a melancholy existence in a variety of nondescript forms. The wretched object seems imperishable and unconsumable—only boarding-house keepers understand how the trick is managed. If a lodger provides for himself, no such durability is found to be a quality of meat. It disappears like mists before the sun. Happy is the man to whom no worse misfortune happens. A simple couple once took rooms close by one of our leading thoroughfares. On the night of their arrival a multitude of insects of a sanguinary and ferocious disposition paid them a visit, and drank copiously of their blood. The husband was naturally a mild-tempered man, and being additionally subdued by the depletion he had undergone, he remarked to the landlady that there appeared to be divers occupants of the bed, with which he would willingly dispense. He mentioned no insect in particular, lest he should wound the landlady's feelings. But she was not so sensitive. "Well, Sir," she replied, with a mind superior to all the vicissitudes of life, "you are the first gentleman that ever brought bed-bugs into my house." Afterwards this unhappy man bled in silence, but smarted more under the terrible imputation cast upon him than at all the attacks of the thirsty myriads which preyed upon his body at midnight.

But there is another side to the picture. How many good, honest people there are in New-York upon whom the battle of life has pressed heavily, and who are obliged to take boarders, or let lodgings, for the sake of gaining a livelihood? We should be sorry to wound the feelings of one of them, and we only wish that we could make them known to people as honest as themselves who are anxious to find them out. But there is room for many more of this fair-dealing class. Above all, we need better provision in all parts of the City for those who long to find a home in which it would be possible to save something out of their earnings. Will no one help the hard-working men and women who are not the poorest of the poor, but who are very far indeed from being rich? They have many trials and sorrows. The husband meets with reverses—work or health fails him, the wife's spirit becomes saddened, the pale faces of the children get thinner every day, and the brightness of the eye dies away. Then comes want in its most ghastly shape, and Misery sits by the cheerless hearth. Or, when fate is kinder, the husband is restless under the thought that he cannot afford to live in well-ventilated, healthy rooms. All this time, rich men would find it a good investment to build houses where the industrious poor could be accommodated on reasonable terms. The wants of the City in this direction grow greater every day, and still no adequate effort is made to supply them. Shall we never witness the dawn of a better era?

The Sabine Mutiny Hoax—An Authoritative Denial.

From the Newport News, Sept. 23.

The story of the mutiny on board the United States frigate Sabine has at last received an authoritative denial from an officer of that vessel. The wife of Lieutenant-Commander RYAN received letters from her husband on Monday, written after the arrival of the Sabine at Lisbon, in one of which he says:

"There has been a most ridiculous account published about us in a Paris paper, which I suppose has, ere this, been telegraphed home—something about the discovery of a conspiracy to blow up the ship, and the hanging of seven men. In whose fertile brain the story originated I cannot imagine. Nothing has occurred to give it the slightest foundation."

Private letters from Admiral PORTER have also been received in this city, in which he says that the Navy Department has never had any information concerning the affair from an official source, and he, in common with all the officers at Washington, has disbelieved the story from the beginning.

Testimonial to a Clergyman.

The Thirtieth-street Methodist Church was filled last evening with an audience interested in the presentation of a testimonial to Rev. THOMAS WALKER, whose son was drowned lately while on an excursion. The admission was by tickets, and about $800 were realized for the benefit of Mr. WALKER. Appropriate addresses were made on the occasion by Rev. Messrs. FARGUHAR, SMYTHE, JEWETT and KENDRICK. Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT presided.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC.

"LES MOUSQUETAIRES DE LA REINE" AT THE ACADEMY.

The French opera at the Academy last night was a decided success. We could not quickly say of the first performance of "Le Juive" that it was everything that could be wished; but the first performance of "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine" very nearly deserves no less praise. In the former work the artists were striving to interpret what was at times beyond their means; in the latter they did full justice to what was well within them. Aspiration in the first case, in one sense, may have been more praiseworthy; in the second it was, in every sense, more productive. In the first instance, then, there was a record of *actions*; in the second we need record no qualification. The various adjuncts were, in both operas, highly creditable; and, so far as details are concerned, little chance exists for invidious comparison. The sum of all is that the company is equal to a first-class performance of opera comique, and that, so far as we have been permitted to judge, it is unequal to the performance of opera which is called grand. A future representation of the "Huguenots," or some other first-rate work, may modify this impression. We have, however, to record only what we see and hear. Mlle. BERAU, the *Eléonore* and heroine of last evening, is a singer of high grade. She has a clear-ringing, high soprano, of thoroughly French training, remarkable exposition and of sympathetic qualities which the voices of her country women do not always possess. She is an agreeable actress, as well, lady-like and self-possessed, and is not so sophisticated in manner as to lose credit for being natural. Her first *aria* put her on excellent terms with her audience, and she only improved that position to the end. The florid manner of her school is in her hands without ingratiating; and the general impression created was that a genuine artist was singing who was attempting what was entirely within her power to do well. Mlle. BERAU's execution of the brilliant variations on the "Carnival of Venice" air, introduced in the second act, and her *tours de force* incident thereto, were vehemently applauded, and her power upon her audience was from this point doubly assured.

GREERBECK's *Olivier d'Entragues* was a satisfactory, we cannot say a great, or even a fine performance. His voice has considerable range and power, but lacks uniformity, and, except through forcing, has little *timbre*, the chest tones being seldom apparent. It is, moreover, and perhaps as a consequent, somewhat nasal in quality, and the employment of the falsetto, mechanically skilful as is occasionally the transition, is less pleasing than, to justify its use, it should be. The action of M. GREERBECK is somewhat angular, and, although he is certainly a painstaking actor, he lacks finish and elegance. Our New-York opera-goers have been of late accustomed to these elements in a rather high degree; and their visitors will be greatly mistaken if they act for the judgment of an unthought or provincial public. It must be acknowledged, in connection with these strictures, that M. GREERBECK never trifles with his audience. He appears to do his utmost throughout; and our strictures must, therefore, be accepted as referring not to his good will, but to his ability.

Of the other artists Mme. GUILLEMOT made a pleasing impression, and the least parts were all satisfactorily filled. The orchestra and chorus were well in accord, and there was little to mar an interpretation that must be set down as evenly well sustained. A few more comely faces and figures in the ballet would do no harm, but as there always appears to be an infatuation in the selection of corypheus, which leads them to insist upon either too much or too little of a good thing, it is perhaps useless to remonstrate. The performance of "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine" was, on the whole, so good as to suggest serious regret, for the sake of the company, that they did not open in this lesser work of HALEVY's instead of in "La Juive." "Les Mousquetaires" is to be repeated on Monday night.

Theatrical.

LOCAL NOTES.

The management of the Fifth-avenue Theatre announces the withdrawal of "Dreams," after a few more nights, to make room for SHAKESPEARE's "Twelfth Night" and Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS. [The public will have an opportunity in this important revival to test the strength of Mr. DALY's company in Shakespearean comedy, and to judge of the merits of one of the loveliest of women in one of the most exacting of characters.....The Railroad to Ruin continues to be illustrated nightly by "Formosa" at Niblo's Garden, and, as neither Mr. BOUCICAULT nor any other flagrantly interested party has lately published any letters or articles either attacking or defending that drama, we infer that the houses are satisfactory.....At Wallack's "The School for Scandal" has continued to be received by audiences which the substantial merits of the performance deserve, and the acting of the principal characters has gained at the hands of the public that approbation which, at the outset, we ventured to pronounce their due. A new comedy by Mr. ROBERTSON, called "Progress," is understood to be in preparation here. If names count for anything it should be, in this community, a signal success.....Mr. DELILLE's translation of "Patrie" seems to be relished by the people, since it still keeps possession of the boards of the Grand Opera House, and there are no signs that we know of to indicate a cessation of its prosperous run.....At Booth's Theatre, Miss BATEMAN repeats nightly her remarkable impersonation of Leah before enthusiastic audiences, and will doubtless continue for some time so to do. The friends of this gifted young actress are delighted with her improvement while abroad, and omit no opportunity to do her honor. She performs, we note, this afternoon, but not during the evening. A new version of "Enoch Arden" then occupies the bill....."Uncle Tom's Cabin" has fairly begun another of its perennial careers of triumph at the Olympic, and no anachronistic companection tempers the gratification with which he is received.....When we have considered and duly estimated the value of these various attractions, and when we have added to them the charms of Mr. JEM MACH and the dancing ladies at the Tammany, the multifarious wonders of Wood's Museum, the startling procedures of Mr. HERMANN at the Academy, where he is to reappear to-night, the warbling of the dulcet sables of the San Francisco Minstrels, and the indescribable novelties of the Waverley; and when we remember that all these diversified entertainments are enjoying full success, in addition to two large opera companies, we shall say that the drama in New-York, or entertainments akin to it, is not laviably encouraged! Surely none who know whereof they speak.

DOMESTIC NOTES.

The Chestnut-street Theatre in Philadelphia was reopened Monday evening. It has been refitted with taste and effect by its present manageress, Miss LAURA KEENE, who appeared on the first night in "the Marble Heart," Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN acting Raphael.....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH commenced an engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre with the present week, appearing in "Hamlet."....FAIRBANK SINGER's new play, called "The Serpent of the Heart," has just been produced at Selwyn's Theatre, in Boston. A local journalist regards it as the masterpiece for the audience.....Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS acted at the Boston Theatre, Monday night, in "The Fairy Circle" and "The Customs of the Country;"....A great effort is being made to supply the want of a place of amusement from which the City of Albany is now suffering.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS commenced an engagement at the Academy of Music, in Buffalo, on Monday.....Mlle. MORLACCHI and her associates are dancing in "The Seven Dwarfs" at the Academy of Music, in Providence, R. I.....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS commences, next week, an engagement in Pittsburg, Penn.....Miss SUSAN GAZZOS and company were, on Monday, in Cleveland, Ohio, where it was proposed to sojourn until the end of this week.....A new drama, called "Donagh's Engagement," has been acted in St. Louis by Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY and wife, née JOSEPHINE FIDDES. The performance of Mr. MURRAY is highly praised by the city papers.....

"Formosa" is being performed at the Chicago House and at Wood's Museum, in Chicago. Miss EMILY JORDAN and Mr. McKEE RANKEN are among the stars of the Chicago Union.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

Father CHARLES LORDON HEACHTIER, whose late independent course in Paris has excited such universal remark and only in the religious world but among all classes, was born at Orleans, France, in 1827, and completed his education at Pau. In 1845 he was ordained at St. Sulpice, in which parish he subsequently officiated as a priest, but in the meantime he studied theology four years and taught philosophy at Avignon, and after that theology at Nantes. Having passed ten years in study and a novitiate of two years in the Lyons Convent of Carmelite Friars, he became a member of the order and was first a preacher at that city. While there, his sermons, delivered at the Lyons, were considered remarkable. During Advent, in 1862, he preached at Perpignan, and in the Lenten season of 1864, at Perigueux. It was during the Summer of 1864 that he made his first appearance in Paris, preaching at the Church of the Madeline, and afterward at Notre Dame, having prepared a course of sermons for Advent. Here he at once, by the eloquence and boldness of his utterances, attracted public attention and gained for himself a brilliant reputation. He is a most popular preacher, and it is from this fact that his recent letter caused such wide-spread comment. The latest reports from Paris state that since the production Father HYACINTHE has left his convent, and at the house of his parents will await the decision of the Council.

Dr. CUMMING and the London *Times* are ridiculed by the *Spectator*, the Divine for writing his peculiar letters to the Pope about the Ecumenical Council, and the Journal for publishing them. Their critic says:

Dr. CUMMING is anxious to be informed by the Pope of his prelates (Bishops) the columns of the *Times* (!) on matters of this kind, for example, what the Roman Church means when it requires people who confess to it to declare that they will never "take and interpret the Scriptures unless according to that sense which the Church has held and does hold"—in which the reverend gentleman begs to know what that means, since the Church has not set forth the infallible sense of any one chapter in the Bible? Why, Dr. CUMMING's footman might just as well decline his service on the ground that he could not serve without knowing what was wanted, and that Dr. CUMMING had not yet told what his bidding would be one every minute, or even hour, of any single day. Dr. CUMMING has always been a goose; but he used to be a lively, or at least entertaining goose, and is getting to be a dull goose. We had always thought that dull geese were not allowed to cackle in the *Times*.

But notwithstanding this last supposition some one has been permitted to write a letter in the censured newspaper which is highly abusive of Mrs. BEECHER STOWE and all her kindolk. The letter in question informs the world that—

"'In America the BEECHERS are known as mere sensationalists, without true merit or substantial talent.' The 'thinking portion' of the American people, remarks the *Spectator*, pay no attention to what they write—and so forth. The 'thinking portion' of the American people must think a great deal too much for their poor brains, or they can see no substantial merit in books of so wife and solid a genius as *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and the *Minister's Wooing*. No doubt, Mrs. STOWE, who knows her writers, and out of her great literary experience, and out of the exceptional nature of her impressions, as in her *Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands*, and the story of *Lady Byron*, is a sentimentalist, and can write very badly, indeed, as well as judge badly. But she is a thoroughly sincere and high-minded woman. No righteous charge was ever manner of falsehood than this that she does not scruple a bit at sacrificing truth for the sake of attaining notoriety."

The Bar of this country will be interested in the new edition of AUSTIN's *Jurisprudence*, which has now appeared in London in the most perfect shape that it will be attainable; it has been edited by Mr. R. CAMPBELL, who had been selected by Mr. JOHN STUART MILL. This month also is fixed for the completion of Mr. PULLAN's edition of REEVE's *History of English Law*.

Mr. J. MACGREGOR, famous for his voyages in canoes, has just finished *The Rob Roy on the Jordan*; and Mr. WHYMPER, the Alpine adventurer, announces his *Scrambles Among the Alps*.

Among new histories, a *Life of Oliver Cromwell*, by J. R. ANDREWS, is advertised; the first of THIER's *Roman History*, translated from the German, and a *History of Wales*.

Fresh theological works are promised, or just published, in *Ecce Christus*, the authorship being anonymous; the Bishop of Lincoln's Commentary on Jeremiah, Lamentations and Ezekiel, and a new translation of SCHENKEL's *Character of Jesus*.

Sir CHARLES DILKE has gone to do for the Russians what he did for ourselves in *Greater Britain*.

Dr. FOWLER, of London, has been to see the Welsh girl who is said to have eaten nothing for nearly two years. His opinion is that she is in a condition of "simulative hysteria," that is, she is suffering from a disease of which dissimulation for the purpose of exciting wonder or compassion is one of the symptoms. It must be owned, however, that it is rather remarkable she should have tried to astonish people in this way for more than twenty-two months and never once have vacated. Dr. FOWLER thinks the girl's parents are in collusion with her, and that the whole affair is an imposture. On the other hand watchers who have been with her repeatedly for days at a time swear that she has neither eaten nor drank during these periods.

Dr. J. MARION SIMS, who returned from Paris a few days ago, has resumed practice in this City.

Professor BLOT has returned to this City from his Summer tour. His services have been engaged for the coming winter by a large number of the higher and more fashionable seminaries for young ladies in this City.

The Charges Against General Steedman —Over $600,000 Involved.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 21.

Suit has been entered in the United States Circuit Court, by Acting United States District Attorney J. W. GURLEY, against General JAMES B. STEEDMAN, Ex-Internal Revenue Collector for the First District of Louisiana, and his sureties, Wm. S. Grant, J. P. Coyle, Madison Sweetser, Francis J. Herron, Hugh H. Cook, Joaquin Viscara, Ed. Rigney and Samuel Torrey, for an alleged defalcation of $614,784 96.

Petitioners aver that JAMES B. STEEDMAN has altogether failed to comply with the terms and conditions of his bond, and particularly in this: That he did not truly and faithfully execute and discharge all the duties of his office according to law; that he did not fully account and pay over to the United States, in compliance with the orders and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, all public moneys which came into his hands or possession; and they declare that the accounts of the said JAMES B. STEEDMAN, as Collector of Taxes, were adjusted by the proper officers of the Treasury of the United States on the 14th of May, 1868, and a balance was found to be due and owing by him to the United States of $614,784 96, as appears by reference to the duly certified copies of said accounts and adjustments.

The petitioners further aver that by reason of the breaches of the conditions of the bond the penalty thereof has been forfeited, and the penalty thereof is due to petitioners by the officers thereof.

They therefore pray that JAMES B. STEEDMAN and his bondmen be cited, and that after due proceedings petitioners have judgment against them in solido for the sum of $150,000, with five per cent. interest from 14th May, 1868, until paid, and against JAMES B. STEEDMAN for the further sum of $614,784 96, with five per cent. interest from 14th May, 1868, until paid, and costs of suit.

The Reported Killing of Three Men at the Powell Expedition.

The Denver (Colorado) *News*, of the 17th inst., says: "Salt Lake papers a few days ago reported the killing, by Indians, of three men of the Powell expedition, in Southern Utah, after they had left the river. We expressed doubt of the truth of the report at the time. They now give the names of the missing men: O. G. HOWLAND, SENECA HOWLAND, and W. H. DUNN, all of whom were with the expedition. They left the boats about eighty miles above the mouth of the Virgin to walk to the settlements, for some reason not given. Since then they have not been heard from." Forty-eight hours after they left the boats landed at Rio Virgin, Major POWELL and his brother set out to Salt Lake City, and the balance of the party went on down the river, to Fort Mohave. It seems three men have been killed, but there is nothing to identify them as the persons named. They may have been prospectors."

The Cheyenne *Leader* of the 18th has the following:

"Concerning the death of three of his men, Major POWELL informs us that there some left him a few days before the completion of his journey down the river, and struck across the country for the Mormon settlements. After his arrival at Salt Lake he received a dispatch from one of the Bonnell brothers, stating that he had discovered footprints of Mormons and had discovered, but the Major does not deem it at all certain that they were his men, and thinks differently in the report that they killed a squaw, as he says they were honorable men and gentlemen. The men were O. G. HOWLAND, formerly of the Dunkard and Rond, middle brothers, and WILLIAM H. DUNN, an old mountaineer."

INCIDENTALS.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY said at the meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore on Wednesday, that he was about to leave that city, probably for the last time. The next morning he went to Philadelphia, whence he will come to this City to pass a few days.

The Scranton (Penn.) Register has suspended publication. It was a Democratic paper, and the Republicans of the same city intimate that it was altogether too independent and honest to suit its party "friends," and so they slaughtered it.

Ex-Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR is to deliver the annual address at the Wisconsin State Fair, and will pass about a week in that State. On Saturday, Oct. 2, he will deliver the address at the Richland Oneida County, town fair.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that it is just possible that two other prominent actors in the Custom-house frauds in that city, may be brought before the dust-lights before the curtain falls.

General McCLELLAN said in Littleton, N. H., in responding to a serenade, that in time of war he had ever found that New-England blood coursed as quickly as any that runs in veins under a Southern sun, and that now, in time of peace, he had found there the warmest hearts and truest friends. So General McCLELLAN must be counted out from among the Democrats who would leave New-England out in the cold.

Montreal papers say that the Sheriff of Malbaie was unable to find any person within the limits of his district who would, even upon receipt of a large remuneration, undertake the duties of the odious office of executing the murderer FORTRAS, and that the two professionals who were sent down from Montreal were both drunk and miscalculated the distance of the drop, so that the condemned man, when he fell through the trap, fell on his knees under the gallows. He was reconducted to the drop and "the first mistake corrected."

FRANKLIN B. HUNNEWELL, one of the editors of the Troy *Whig*, died suddenly on Thursday evening, aged 45 years. He was City Clerk of Troy, to which office he had been repeatedly elected, sometimes by the unanimous vote of the City Council.

The California Pioneers were entertained with distinguished consideration upon their departure from Sacramento, and they were welcomed with open-handed hospitality upon their arrival in Chicago.

The Democratic papers in Kentucky are engaged in a lively discussion about party management and party principles. One of the country papers has discovered that there is after all such a person or thing as an "impracticable Democrat," and it describes him as one who mistakes prejudices for principles, ignores their struggles for impossibilities, revels in political platitudes, has a remedy for every political evil—generally the same for all—foretells political results with the most absolute confidence, and, whether he was correct or not, is always ready to exclaim, "I told you so!" A few of the Democrats seem to be learning something even in Kentucky.

The erection of the new dormitory building for Yale College is progressing rapidly. The rooms are to be more spacious, as well as more convenient, than those in the old buildings. One of the New-Haven papers reports that the students had a lively time "initiating" on Wednesday night, but it expresses its regret that some "went far beyond the bounds of propriety," inasmuch as they broke the skylight window of a bookstore and two or three street lamps.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have tendered their resignations because the Board, after voting to sustain their action in suspending certain members for violation of the rules, requested them to reinstate the expelled members before the matter complained of has been settled. The directors suspended a firm from the privileges of the Board on complaint being made that they had refused to abide the decision of the Committee, and, when the firm still refused to "settle," the directors reported the case to the full Board for action.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, one of the most popular clergymen in Boston, who is about coming to this City, will preach his farewell sermon in the Church of the Unity in Boston tomorrow. In the evening he will, by special request, preach in the Boston Theatre. It was in that place that he inaugurated theatre preaching in that city, and in his letter accepting the invitation he says that his hope is that the time is not far distant when the great middle class of America will have a free Gospel preached to them; that this is the aim of what is called theatre preaching, and that to his mind this is the sole reason of its unparalleled success throughout the country.

THE MAST HOPE DISASTER.

Conclusion of the Trial of James Griffin —A Verdict of "Not Guilty."

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILFORD, Penn., Friday, Sept. 24, 1869.

The case of GRIFFIN, the engineer, on trial at this place for causing the Mast Hope Disaster, was concluded last night. Intense interest was manifested in the proceedings throughout, and the Court-room was crowded.

TERRY HOFF, foreman; HENRY SMITH, conductor; BRAINERD WHEATON, CHAS. WHITFALL and WM. L. KIMBALL were examined for the prosecution, giving testimony similar to that of the witnesses who preceded them. The following is the substance of the testimony for the defence:

John Cory, a railroad conductor, testified that he knew Griffin; had run on the same train with him; he was faithful, careful, and well-educated for the position held by him as an engineer. When a man has been lying in the switch he is more liable to go to sleep than when running.

Wm. Kemble, engine-cleaner at Susquehanna, testified to the same effect as to the good character of Griffin.

J. C. Martin testified to the good character and qualifications of Griffin; it becomes almost accustomed nature for a man when running engines to take his rest when opportunity occurred; never knew one censured for so doing; had known engines to start themselves when no one was on them or by them; had known engineers to fall asleep while their engines were in motion, with their hands on the throttle-valve.

Charles Coffee, recalled, testified to the good character of Griffin and to the liability of engineers to get asleep while lying on a siding.

Wm. M. Test and *J. J. Cameron*, residents of Susquehanna Depot, testified to the good character of Griffin as a man and an engineer.

The defence here rested.

Charles Coffee, recalled on the part of the prosecution, testified that he had known engines starting themselves, but never where the regulator was shut and the engine out of gear; it was the duty of the engineer to throw his engine out of gear when he stopped.

Here, at 10 o'clock A. M., the taking of testimony in the case was closed and the case was summed up for the prosecution by S. E. DIMMICK and W. H. JESSUP, and for the defence by R. E. LITTLE and Judge WOODWARD.

Judge BARRETT then charged the jury. He read the law, which provides that if any person or persons in the employ of a railroad or transportation company shall refuse or neglect one rule or regulation of the company, and if by reason of neglect or willful misconduct to obey said rules injury or death shall result thereby, each person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding $5,000, and be imprisoned in the County Jail or Penitentiary not to exceed five years.

This act was passed in 1868. Before this we only had the common law in such cases, but the growing importance given to railway travel and service, and the increased number of accidents, rendered a more stringent law necessary.

When GRIFFIN ran his train on the switch at Mast Hope, it is not in dispute whether he violated any rules; it was his duty to do more—to await the orders of the conductor of his own train before starting, which it was proven he did not. It was a rule absolute with the Company. The secret employed of the Company are taught not to disobey its rules, the penalty would extremely severe. To start was an absolute disobedience of orders, and that he had done so he admits in his confession. His duty after arriving on the switch was to throw off the steam, and to lay there forty-seven minutes under any circumstances, until trains Nos. 7 and 9 had passed.

Judge BARRETT charged potentially against the prisoner. The jury retired at 5 P. M., and returned at 8 o'clock with a verdict of "not guilty." The verdict was received with great applause, which was severely rebuked by Judge BARRETT.

The Great City in New-Jersey—Consolidation in Hudson County.

A report in favor of the act of consolidation of Hudson County into one great city was made yesterday by the Committee appointed to investigate the measure by the Hudson County Board of Freeholders. The Committee state that the proposed measure would lessen taxation for every municipality, and push forward improvements at a rate that would materially enhance the value of property. The bonds of the consolidated cities would stand higher in the market than it is possible that those of the separate cities can to-day. The Committee further say they believe the measure means better government, better schools, a more abundant supply of water, a higher and better course of instruction for children, better care of the poor, a better system of police, a more economical expenditure of public revenue.

The rates of taxation for the current year in the principal cities which would come under consolidation are as follows:

Jersey City, rate	$1 80	Poll tax	$1 00
Bergen, rate	1 90	Poll tax	1 00
Hudson City, rate	2 20	Poll tax	3 00
Hoboken, rate	2 60	Poll tax	6 00

In West Hoboken the tax is light, being $1 84 rate and $1 50 poll. There, however, they have no street lamps, no police, and but one school-house. Consolidation would decrease the taxes of those most highly taxed.

The Committee conclude, by expressing the belief that Jersey City and Newark will one day clasp hands over the salt meadows built on and reclaimed. New-Jersey will be the greatest railroad centre in the world, and the consolidated city the greatest railroad terminus.

The Rosendale Hotel Murder.

The trial of WALLACE McDANIELS for the murder of THOMAS R. CORWIN, at the Rosendale Hotel, was continued yesterday. The prisoner, on being placed on the stand in his own behalf, testified that Corwin came into the bar-room a short time previous to the fatal affray, and used abusive words to him, and attempted to injure him with a chair; that Corwin then went outside of the room and sat down on the stoop, where he made considerable noise and attracted the attention of passers-by; that a gentleman and lady who were approaching the hotel became alarmed and drove away; that he (McDaniels) went to the door and told Corwin that he must behave himself or go away from the premises, whereupon Corwin took up the chair and attempted to strike him; (McDaniels) with it; he (McDaniels) picked up a club and struck Corwin with it; while Corwin was in the act of striking again with the chair, another blow from the club knocked him forward, and in falling his head struck on the back of the chair. Only two blows were struck. Several witnesses were called to show a discrepancy in the map of the premises where the tragedy occurred, but nothing of importance was elicited. A fresh coat of paint, blown down, caused the apparent discrepancy. Mr. SCHAFFER summed up for the defence, and the District-Attorney for the people, but no verdict had been rendered at the time the reporter left.

ABOLISHED UTTERLY!—The mineral hair dyes and sticky, stinking and disgusting hair colorers and restorers, by TAYLOR's pure, limpid, harmless, sweet-smelling VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. This is a new discovery in chemistry, free from all objections, and imparts to gray hair any shade of natural brown, from the lightest to the darkest, in from five to ten days.—*Advertisement.*

THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY will receive patients suffering from affections of the Ear at his residence, No. 35 East 8th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Deaf persons are cautioned to beware of self-styled oculists and aurists, whose only object and highest ambition is gain, whose only recommendation is a glaring advertisement—a compound of ignorance, pretension and falsehood. Dr. HARTLEY is the only acknowledged aurist in the United States who generously offers to treat all affections of the Ear free of charge until the most positive evidence of success is attained, thereby proving his ability unequaled and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying unprincipled pretenders exorbitant fees in advance. Reception hours from 9 to 4 daily. Consultation and examination free.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately Will find that BURNETT's COCOAINE will keep it in perfect shape and beauty.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.
Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

Brotherhood Library,
No. 129 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Catalogue now ready of 15,000 volumes, English, French and German. New books and periodicals, foreign and home, constantly received.—*Advertisement.*

Honesty is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. AYER's Sarsaparilla is a genuine product of the highest medicinal virtues, of known purity, decidedly superior to the poor imitations flooding the market. Trial proves it.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYRNES & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

"And pleasures banish pain," at COLTON's, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC THE WORLD OVER, HOPE'S MALT EXTRACT.—*Advertisement.*

Because a Patient Has a Bad Cough, it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a predisposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs and wastes the general strength, and will establish an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully-selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all druggists.

Coverings for the Feet.
AT CANTRELLI'S, NO. 241 4TH-AV.

Piles—Itching Piles—Positively Cured; also, Bilind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum and all diseases of the skin, by the use of BOSEMAN'S CURE. ROSEMAN & MCKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y., Proprietors. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The best, safest and surest dye is BATCHELOR's Dye. It is the one world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Hair or whiskers changed to a natural brown or black. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Jersey-st., N. Y.

Setter & Burgess and "Goodrich" Tucks, Gaunlets and Crosses for Sewing Machines, No. 536 Broadway, New-York. I. W. HANNUM.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from my face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—TACKARD.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday, Sept. 23, by the Rev. Robert Fleming, JOHN J. BAILEY, U. S. Navy, of Baltimore, to LILLIE H. PACKARD, of Brooklyn.

[Baltimore and San Francisco papers please copy.]

BROWN—JONES.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, at noon, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. David Spencer, D. D., assisted by Rev. George W. Anderson, D. D., Edward H. BROWN to HELEN E., eldest daughter of Nelson L. Jones, of Bergen Point, N. J.

CREVELING—DUNN.—At St. Paul's M. E. Church, Jersey City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 23, by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, assisted by Revs. J. Scudder, Tuttle and J. H. Stevenson, WM. GREEN S. CREVELING to EMMA EUGENIA, second daughter of the officiating clergyman, both of Jersey City.

DUTTER—SANDERS.—At Plymouth Church, Milwaukee, Wis., on Thursday evening, Sept. 23, by Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, assisted by Rev. J. L. Dudley, SAMUEL BOWEN DUTTER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to KATE, daughter of Walter F. Sanders, Esq., of Milwaukee.

JONES—JONES.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 23, by Rev. Wm. James, at Woodhaven, Mr. SAMUEL B. JONES to Miss JANE E. JONES, both of Brooklyn.

NEIBUHR—WATSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, at the All Souls' Church, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, CHARLES C. NEIBUHR to Miss EMMA R. WATSON, all of this City.

PEYSE—MOORE.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, by Rev. James Thompson, WILLIAM S. PEYSE to EMMA MOORE, all of this City.

DIED.

BRONE.—At Mount Washington, Berkshire County, Mass., on Sunday, Sept. 19, ROSWELL BRONE, aged 81 years.

COOLEY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 22, ROBERT, brother of the late George Cooley, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 38 Lexington-av., on Friday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock.

HYDE.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, HENRY HYDE, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from No. 8 South Pl., on Sunday, Sept. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LANGWORTHY.—At his residence, No. 68 7th-st., BENJAMIN LANGWORTHY, in his 87th year of his age.

Funeral at Central Baptist Church, 42d-st., on Sunday, Sept. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends invited to attend.

MARTIN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, MARY, daughter of ANDREW M. MARTIN, aged 1 month and 15 days.

The funeral will take place at Albany, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Wm. Washington, Brooklyn, E. D. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MACALLEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, HANNAH M., wife of James W. Macallen, and daughter of the late E. B. Wilder.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 129 East 27th-st., on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MOTT.—On Friday, Sept. 24, MARY AUGUSTA, beloved wife of James M. Mott, in the 46th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 116 East 27th-st., on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SHIVE.—At sea, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, after a short illness, JOHN SHIVE, late of Newark, N. J., son of the late Peter and grandson of Leonard Hopkins; also, at the residence of F. W. Devoe & Co.

Models of funeral hearses.

SHIPPEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, at Bristol, Penn., on Wednesday, Sept. 22, THOMAS JEFFERSON, eldest son of Edward and Ann Hopkins J. Shippen, aged 29 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 305 8d-av., on Saturday, Sept. 25, at 11 A. M.

WALTON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 21, at his residence, No. 159 East 35th-st., Rev. WILLIAM WALTON, D. D., Professor of Hebrew in the General Theological Seminary, New-York, and other sons of the late Rear-Admiral Walton, U. S. N., aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Faculties, Trustees and Alumni of the General Theological Seminary, and of Columbia College, are invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, at the Church of St. John Baptist, corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., at 11½ A. M., Monday, Sept. 27, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON APPRENTICE
AND THE
GOLDSMITH'S DAUGHTER OF WEST CHEPE.
A STORY OF THE TIMES OF BLUFF KING HAL.
BY PIERCE EAGAN.

The excitement created in literary circles by this delightful story increases. Not a dissentient voice is heard in the grand

CHORUS OF ADMIRATION

raised in its praise. The learned and the unlettered alike acknowledge the genius of its author. Though an unprecedentedly large extra edition of the

SUNDAY MERCURY

was struck off last Sunday, in order that there might be no disappointments, the crowd that applied for copies after all were sold, was truly alarming in size and eagerness. This necessitates the preparation of

ANOTHER SYNOPSIS

of the published chapters. Accordingly, a summary of the first two installments will be given with that portion to be published to-morrow. This is

THE LAST CHANCE

which can possibly be given to those who have not yet commenced to peruse the story to read it from the beginning. The

LONDON APPRENTICE,

which, from its transcendent merits, could have been nothing else but

A GREAT SUCCESS

from the publication of the opening installment, increases in interest and dramatic power with every chapter.

THE MIDNIGHT RESCUE

of the drowning man by the hero during the storm is a wonderful effort of pleiotic description; never was indignant virtue so truthfully portrayed as when Edith defies the profligate courtier, Sir Rust Verney; and

NO SCENE EVER PRESENTED

on the sensational stage equals that in which the poor madman, imagining his sole benefactress to be his relentless enemy, tries to crush her out of existence. In fact, the whole installment teems with

THRILLING SCENES,

which, being all matters of real history, adapted by the author, and skillfully woven in the form of romance, have an interest which

NO MERE FICTION

can possibly possess. In a word, let all who would read the greatest romance of the age purchase

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

HATS.

SOMETHING NEW.

WARNOCK & CO.,

WILL INTRODUCE THE NEW STYLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATS,

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23,

OUR GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT

FOR AUTUMN, 1869, IS THE NEWEST STYLE OUT.

NOVEL! ATTRACTIVE!! BECOMING!!!

OUR YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT FOR AUTUMN, 1869, IS NOT A BOY'S HAT, NOR AN OLD GENTLEMAN'S HAT, BUT A HAPPY ADAPTATION.

UNIQUE! DASHING!! GRACEFUL!!!

OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HATS FOR AUTUMN, 1869, ARE

A CULTIVATED SPECIALTY,

Exhibiting all the novelties of the season, and comprising every department.

OUR BUSINESS AND TRAVELING HATS for Autumn, 1869,

COMPRISE EVERY DESIRABLE STYLE

prevalent, and never issue, at once singular and pleasing.

WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
NO. 139 BROADWAY.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.

Of all descriptions. Two, Three, Four and Five, to Seventy-five Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,179 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED

In the best manner, by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,179 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

A GOOD PURCHASE.

The right recipe and full ownership of a stamp protecting a new, old, and lively, cash-paying American nostrum and just well entering other territory, is offered for sale if negotiated for within a few weeks. It has been advertised effectively many thousands of years, and yet is in full vigor. Recent investigations have developed an improvement in manufacture much reducing cost of production while efficiency is very much enhanced. Any patent medicine man or other party desiring to secure a permanent business, by having control of a genuine trade mark by United States Court, with mercantile value made ready to one's hands, can add this article of fabled importance to his stock, and realize the good advantage. Inquire of U. L. PETTENGILL & M. PETTENGILL & CO., or W. R. WILBUR, No. 10 State-st., Boston.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors Scientific American, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.

Opinions on charge. A pamphlet 100 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

NEW-YORK TO CALIFORNIA WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—One of Woodruff's Celebrated Silver Palace Sleeping Cars will leave New-York on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., and run through to San Francisco without transfer. Passengers visiting Salt Lake City can secure accommodations saved by this car, will apply to J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 1 Astor House, where berths, sections and staterooms can be secured for the Pioneer trip.

A.—U. S. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.—A same as supplied to the N. Y. Fire Department. Always ready for instant use. No building safe without it. Beware of worthless imitations. U. S. Fire Extinguisher Co., No. 6 Dey-st., N. Y.

SQUIRE & LANDERS, NO. 9 FULTON-St., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED,

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL,

THE VICAR OF

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

To-day, in accordance with the old custom, will be a day of rest; no sales will be attempted, but the auctioneers will be busy perfecting their arrangements for the week to come, which promises to be a very busy one. A number of important suburban sales will be made, among these, due on Tuesday, by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, of 200 building lots at the Six Roads, Third Ward, City of Rahway, N. J. The lots are beautifully located, convenient to the City, of easy communication, and will be sold on favorable terms. On Thursday the same firm have a sale of 200 choice lots at Linden, N. J., between Elizabeth and Rahway. The property belongs to Mr. CANDLER TUCKER, is well improved, but a few minutes' walk from the depot, and the place is well supplied with schools, churches, etc. Maps and particulars of both of these sales may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Nassau-street.

The same day Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & Bro. have a sale of ninety building lots, at Bayonne, N. J. The sale made a short time ago by this firm, at this place, was so very successful, and so entirely satisfactory to both buyers and sellers, that it has been decided to try it again. It is more than probable that this sale will be equally successful. At the last many more lots could have been sold if time had permitted, and the lots took really to offer; as it was, all were sold that were put up, and at the close the building was as good and as prompt as at the commencement. Many who purchased at the first sale will very likely attend this. Maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 24 Pine-street.

The Exchange Salesroom will also, this week, do some little business. Several pieces of improved and unimproved City property will be offered. From this time forward business will probably increase at the salesroom. It is almost time for the regular Winter season to commence, and when it does it will unquestionably be a very lively one.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Commencing at a point in the centre line of the block between 124th and 125th sts., distant 200.10 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5x10..... nom.
Commencing at a point in the centre line of the block between 124th and 125th sts., distant 400 ft. n. of 3d-av., 24.8x100.2..... nom.
Sheriff-st., No. 60, 3x8..... $7,500
Vandewater-st., n. s., 184.1 ft. e. of Frankfort-st., 20.8x100.5x21.1x20x22x100..... 20,000
Pine-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue C, 20x127..... 2,000
24th-st., s. s., 268.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 13.8x94.8..... 10,000
24th-st., s. s., 268.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 13.8x94.8.....
24th-st., n. s., 275.3 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x100.5x100.1.....
X-100.5..... $5,200
Bleecker-st., n. s., 268.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x99.5.....
Bleecker-st., n. s., 94.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x46.6x
X-18.9x88.10x18.9x100.6..... 15,600
24th-st., n. s., 170.10 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.10
X100..... 20,000
24th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22x100..... 30,000
24th-st., n. s., 178.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.6x98.4..... 15,200
24th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 10th-av., 49.11x98.8x
X8.2x98.8..... 15,600

Liens Recorded.

Broadway, Nos. 785, 787 & 789, 3 years and 9 months, for the first three months per annum, $7,000, and for the remainder of the term, per annum..... $14,000
Sheriff-st., No. 60, 4 years and 7 months, per annum..... 800
2d-st., No. 151, 3 years, per annum..... 1,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 20x100..... $2,000
Bond-st., n. e. c. of Douglass-st., 20x100..... 1,400
Bond and Douglass-sts., n. e. corner, 20x100..... 1,700
Dean-st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of Albany-av., 21x100..... 2,000
Dean-st., n. s., 315.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 12x100x
12x100.2..... 10,000
Oxford-st., n. s., 206 ft. e. of Fulton-av., 20x100..... 12,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 231 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100..... 2,000
Fulton-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Kingston-av., 20x100..... 1,000
Decatur-st., 20x100..... 700
Quincy-st., n. s., 228.6 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 16x100..... 1,000
Ryerson-st., n. s., 304.6 ft. e. of Lefferts-av., 20x100..... 7,000
Bedford-st., n. s., 180 ft. n. of Newton-st., 20x100..... Nom.
Willoughby-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100..... 600
Willoughby-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100..... 3,000
Bleecker-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of South 5d-st., 14x33.9x
34.8x10..... 2,100
Atlantic and Wyckoff-avs., s. e. cor., 24.10x102.6..... 2,500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Ocean-av., 24.6x200..... 3,000
Clinton-st., n. s., 100 ft. n. of Sackett-st., 20.6x100..... 1,500
Division-av., n. s., 180 ft. w. of Smith-st., 100x100..... 3,000
Johnson-st., n. s., 50 ft. n. w. of Palmetto-st., 20x100..... 700
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Division-av., 22x100..... 3,000
Washington-av. and 1st-st., n. w. corner, 100x100..... 1,000
Wythe-av. and Rodney-st., s. e. corner, 81x80..... 3,000
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Division-av., 22x100..... 800
Bedford-av., w. s., 264.8 ft. n. of Jefferson-av., 20x90.10..... 5,000
Williams-av., e. s., 275.6 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 18.8
X100..... 3,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Atlantic-ville.

Ventrys Creek, n. s., adjoining Smith's, 4 acre.. $201

For Rockaway.

Plot adjoining Mott's, 3 acres..... $400

Hempstead.

Hempstead and Jamaica plank road, adjoining Depeyster's, house and lot, 14 acres..... $7,100

Jamaica.

Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, n. s., house and lot, 7 acres, Smedley's..... $23,000

Oyster Bay.

Plot adjoining Townsend's, house and lot, 8 acres $10,000
Plot near East and Great Plains, adjoining Javis', 20 acres..... $[illegible]

Williston.

Hinsan-av., w. s., lots Nos. 60, 61..... $970
South Tyler-st., n. s., lots Nos. 72, 73..... 1,000
Lots Nos. 56, 57, 67, 68, each 50x140..... 400
Lots Nos. 39, 40, each 50x140..... 400

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Delancey-st., s. s., indefinite lot, 25x104..... $600
Kinney-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 25x100..... 1,000
Wilkes-st., s. s., indefinite lot, 50x100..... 7,000
Clinton-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Johnson-av., 50x112 2,000

East Orange.

Main-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 12x197..... $9,000
Hunn-av., w. s., indefinite lot, 25x100..... 6,000

South Orange.

Indefinite lot, 7 86-100 acres..... $1,400

Montclair.

Park-av., e. s., indefinite lot, 125 ft. front..... $4,000
Indefinite lot, 4 14-100 acres..... 2,000

Westfield.

Clifford-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lincoln-av., 100x[illegible] $1,000

Bergen.

Bramhall-av., e. s., lots Nos. 32, block No. 8, map of valuable lots at Sherwood..... $2,100

North Bergen.

Columbia-st., n. s., lot No. 102, block No. 28, map North Hoboken, 20x100..... $600
Bergen-st., n. s., lots Nos. 6, 7, block No. 1, Gardner's map, 25x100..... 400

Fort Hor[illegible]-Lots.

Plot adjoining Canning-place to Erie Refining Company, 5 25-100 acres, 50 years, per year..... $100

Harrison.

Jersey-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Cadl-st., 25x100..... $600

Union.

Blume-st., lot No. 202, map Hudson City Real Estate Company, 25x100..... $100
People-st., e. s., lot No. 20 and half of No. 22, Meacken's map, 37.6x100..... 400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES ON THE FOLLOWING STREETS:

West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., 4-story brick.
East 24th-st., between 4th and Madison ave., brick.
East 31st-st., near Madison-av., brown stone.
East 37th-st., near Madison-av., brown stone.
West 21st-st., near 8th-av., brown stone.
West 24th-st., near 9th-av., brown stone.
West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., brown stone.
West 41st, near 6th-av., brown stone.
West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., brown stone.
East 42d-st., bet. 5th and Madison ave., brown stone.
West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., brick.
West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., brown stone.
West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
ALSO,
Corner property on 6th-av. first-class, furnished or unfurnished. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The undersigned, of Thomas Fagan, deceased, offer for sale, with possession May 1, 1870, the large corner store and lot in 7th No. 92 William-st., to east corner of Platt-st., 22.1 1-2 feet front, 36 feet rear, by 75 feet 7 inches deep. This is one of the most eligible corners for investment, improvements and large rental roll in the market.

Also, the first-class store and lot in the No. 74 John-st., about 22x65, four stories in height; occupied by Mary A. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE FURNISHED.—A MEDIUM-sized brown-stone House, near 5th-av., within two blocks of Fifth-avenue Hotel; built by one of the first builders; contains a fine billiard-room; the frescoing and furnishing are of the most fashionable order; carpets and furniture new. Price $38,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FOUR-story house, brown-stone; black-walnut parlors; extra plumbed; first-class house; No. 143 West 46th-st. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 12 M. or 2 to 4 P. M. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., 37 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—UNfurnished, an extra wide and full-sized house and lot, 125 feet deep, No. 30 Union-square; recently remodeled and now in thorough repair. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 20 feet wide, near 42d-st.; possession immediate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NORTH WEST corner of Clinton and Lafayette-avs., some of these elegant brownstone brick and brown-stone front Mansard-roofed houses of 22 and 24 ft. by 80x110 on 40 feet houses have been built by day's work under the supervision of the owner, in a most thorough and substantial manner; all modern improvements; rosewood black-walnut finish; French plate glass; price moderate; terms to suit; about 16 rooms. Immediate possession. Take Greenpoint cars from Fulton Ferry. Inquire on the premises of THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA.

Westchester County, a Gothic cottage, eleven rooms and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; a variety of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th ave., near Tremont. [illegible]

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A VERY desirable cottage and summer residence, 27th right north of Hudson-st., 2 acres, cottage and outbuildings; barn, 30x40; 2 stories, 20 feet to eave; abundance of fruit; house, 18 rooms, Gothic, patent steam heater; gas, hot and cold water, a never-failing spring water, forcing and conservatory; a magnificent view; horses and carriages for sale. Formerly occupied by Thomas Cornell. If a City residence would be taken in part payment. For further particulars address B, Box No. 5,001 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Brooklyn City; large house, well-built in a superior order, (value $40,) with three & eight lots, plenty of fruit and flowers; 10 minutes' walk from Ferry, and woodland; two blocks from Railway, four blocks from Gates-avenue Railroad cars; also, a small house and lot, 2 blocks from Gates-avenue; also, 4 lots, 100x[illegible] feet each, Dekalb and Myrtle-avenues; terms to suit. Inquire of Vesey, Riverpoint, Long Island.

NOTICE TO GARDENERS.—GARDEN Rent, adjoining Newark, New-Jersey, within deep miles of Hotel, Newark, in good order, 3 acres; 2 acres are fine sandy loam, and 1 acre is peat; 2 miles to Newark, Jersey City and New-York. The soil is rich, and any kind of vegetables or grain can be raised by any gardener. Inquire of S. N. PIKE & Co., Nos. 37 and 39 Broad-st., or No. 22 Bridge-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, from $2,000 to $50,000; for sale low. Also, country seats with from 1 to 10 acres; for the season, or year, by BLACK, WELLS & SMITHS, 346 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, Saturdays and Sundays, 10 to 3 P. M.

FACTORY FOR SALE—ADAPTED FOR acid or superphosphate works; fine water front; ample supply water, and water engine, boilers and pumps, mills, tanks, &c.; two dwellings and large grounds. C. DELAFIELD, No. 71 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN STAMFORD—To let for a year, or for the Winter, a stone house, furnished, with 15 rooms, and stable stable, beautifully situated in view of the sound; one mile from railroad station, with six acres of ground, covered with fruit and shade trees. Rent $150 for the year, $75 a month for the Winter. Apply to Dr. JOHN LORD, Stamford, Conn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ONE year, from Oct. 1st, No. 102 Congress-st., Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; in perfect order throughout; 22 feet wide; 50 full depth; carpets, shades; references required. Hours from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

THORNTON M. GODMAN—REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 7 Pine-st., offers for lease the first-class brown-stone front house No. 221 West 14th-st. This house is now being put in perfect order, painted, papered and calcimined throughout. Rent $1,800.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, A stone house, 14 rooms; all improvements; elegant parlors; also houses No. 253 Hicks-st., and No. 226 Court-st. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 253 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Sackett-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, being about to remove to new offices, at No. 105 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., offer to let their present offices at No. 261 Broadway, corner of Maiden-ln. Apply on the premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 7 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS for housekeeping by a small family; location between 14th and 40th sts., and 4th and 9th ave. Any party having a flat with parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, &c., will find a responsible tenant by addressing R. A. F., Post Office Box No. 5,063.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, from middle November or middle April, by a private family; location between 16th and 34th sts., 4th and 6th ave. Address C. L. B., Box No. 666 Post Office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED (ON or near Murray Hill, four stories, full size, will be rented until May 1 of ensuing year. Address C. S., No. 37 William-st., Room No. 4, with full description and lowest price.

HOUSE WANTED.—WILL BUY OR lease a house and lot, or a house in the order between 4th and Park-avs. and 40th and 50th sts. NEWTON CARPENTER, No. 23 Union-square.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FEW acres, or a small farm, adjacent to a rural town, communicating with New-York by railroad. Apply to VAN ALLEN & SONS, Real Estate Agents, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 5.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30,
At 1:30 P. M.,
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
90 BUILDING LOTS
at
BAYONNE, N. J.,
By order of George Pomeroy, Esq.

Only twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, with over forty trains daily by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

These lots are beautifully situated at the highest point on Bergen Neck, commanding magnificent views of New-York City and Bay, the Narrows, and the Islands of the Harbor; are very near the station, front on the Great Boulevard of Hudson County, and in the immediate vicinity of churches and improvements; streets graded, and the property generally in fine condition.

Special train from the foot of Liberty-st. at 12:15. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will be in attendance.

Maps and passes ready seven days before the sale at the office of

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 1½ P. M.,
IMPORTANT SALE OF 80 VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT
LINDEN, N. J.
By order of Mesdames Wood, Esq., and J. Hume, Esq.

Forty minutes from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad, and two miles from Elizabeth, a city of 20,000 inhabitants.

Linden is one of the most desirable points as a place of residence on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad. The Company has recently erected a costly and attractive station, and within the past few years Messrs. FERDINAND BLANCKE, MERKEL, WOOD, and many other prominent New-Yorkers have built a great number of neat and ornamental residences, that are all occupied by gentlemen doing business in the City.

The lots to be sold by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & Bro. ARE IMMEDIATELY AT THE STATION, (the land on which it stands having been given by Messrs. Wood, Esq.,) and in the heart of all these improvements. THE POST OFFICE IS ON THE PROPERTY, also the Linden Hotel; in fact, the property is unexceptionable in every particular, THE STREETS BEING HANDSOMELY GRADED, and not a lot that will be offered is five minutes' walk from the station, and the nearest lot is not as many seconds.

The property adjoins the land of Ferdinand Blancke, Esq., who will take pleasure in giving parties full particulars in regard to this most desirable piece of located property ever offered at auction on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad.

Terms remarkably easy.

Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and $10 monthly thereafter.

Special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 A. M.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

Captain Young will preserve order.

Maps in readiness Tuesday morning.

Passes now ready at the office of Ferdinand Blancke, Esq., No. 37 Cedar-st., and at the office of

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

J. Jeremiah Jr. Rabbaway.

HI! HO! FOR RAHWAY!

JOHNSON & MILLER

invite clerks, mechanics, and all who wish to secure delightful homes at moderate prices,

To accompany them on their
GREAT FREE RIDE AND FREE LUNCH
EXCURSION TO RAHWAY,
ON
TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1869,

On this occasion they will sell at public auction, positively and without reserve, to the highest bidder,

FIVE HUNDRED
SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,
situated on the
SIXTH ROAD, THIRD WARD, CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

on terms so easy and accommodating that all may secure in that delightful place homes of their own. This will be the best chance of the season. No understanding allowed. Be sure to go. A day in the country will be beneficial.

The lots to be sold are on a gentle slope, rising from the railroad, in the most delightful part of the City. Rahway has constant communication with New-York by thirty-four daily trains over New-Jersey Railroad. No place in the vicinity of New-York has greater natural advantages. It has extensive manufacturing interests; population, 12,000; twelve churches; excellent school; it is being sewed, sewered, flagged and paved with Belgian pavement.

HOW TO GO.—Take special train, which will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., via New-Jersey Railroad, at 11 o'clock on morning of sale, TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1869.

Collation on the arrival of the train, at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York, or of GEO. B. JAQUES, Sec. No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE BUSINESS AND OTHER PROPERTY,
ON MONDAY, 27TH AND 28TH STS.,
EIGHTH WARD, CITY OF BROOKLYN,

JAS. COLE'S SON will sell, on the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, No. 389 FULTON-ST., OPPOSITE CITY HALL, On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, TWENTY-SEVEN LOTS, Each 25x100 ft.

Also, on the property, corner of 27th-st. and 10th-st., A LARGE FRAME HOUSE, walls filled with brick, very heavily timbered, having eleven finished rooms, with gas, water, furnaces, range, stationary wash-tubs, &c.; cellar eight feet in height under entire house; barns and other buildings, with splendid garden of fruit trees and vines on the premises.

EVERYTHING IN COMPLETE ORDER AND THOROUGH REPAIR.

For BUILDING PURPOSES and for YARDS FOR BUILDERS' MATERIALS, &c., this property, being accessible to Gowanus Canal from its westerly boundary, offers to purchasers

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT CANNOT BE EQUALED,

and will be sold in SEVEN to suit.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE; TERMS EASY.

Maps and further particulars can be had of

E. B. RUSSARD, Attorney,
No. 389 Fulton-st.,
Or AUCTIONEER, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION
FOR NOTHING.
GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL LUNCH
FOR NOTHING.
When and where?
AT
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT RAHWAY SALE,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.
Also at their
GRAND LINDEN (N. J.) SALE,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.

Secure tickets before the supply is exhausted, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

GREAT NECK
AND
SHIPPAN EXCURSIONISTS
ARE INVITED TO ATTEND
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT RAHWAY SALE,
TUESDAY, Sept. 28.
Also at their
GREAT LINDEN SALE,
THURSDAY, Sept. 30.
Free tickets are now ready at the office of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH-AV., between 46th and 47th sts., at auction, R. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

11TH-AV.—Two valuable lots, situate on the west side of 11th-av., 38 feet 7 inches north of 46th-st., each 25 by 100 feet.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.
SINKING FUND BONDS,
AMOUNTING TO
$1,500,000
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage on the Entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in the New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT.

Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance at

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTERSOP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 1 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 37 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONTRACTING additional mileage to be added to the efficient operating of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, under the lease to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, which lease is dated on the 22d day of January, 1869, the undersigned have leave to pay to those interested in the securities, that the road is successfully operated under the lease to the satisfaction of the parties, and shows a positive and substantial earnings, with every prospect of a successful future in trade.

The lessees have made good improvements in the condition of the road, such as ballasting, new depot buildings, and new siding largely to the rolling stock and facilities for doing business, and will continue to make whatever expenditures may be necessary to meet the increasing traffic of the road.

THOS. L. JEWITT,
President Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company.

R. E. SMITH,
President Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 38 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 30 to Oct. 15, inclusive, and thereafter, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 19th day of October.

By order
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments. By

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 40 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards, receive special attention, as has been the custom with this House for many years.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after Oct. 1, 1869, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

C. R. GRIGGS, President.

COUPONS OF THE PORTLAND WAYNE COMPANY are payable on and after the 1st of October, 1869, at the Central Trust Company, in gold coin, free of Government tax.

JAMES M. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., NO. 37 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, also of the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, and of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Mechanics' National Bank.

R. E. SMITH, President.

TREASURY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 12, 1869.

HOLDERS OF ARKANSAS STATE Bonds, issued to the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the coupons of date Oct. 1, 1869, will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank, New-York City, upon such bonds having been deposited therein, in accordance with the provisions of an act passed July 31, 1869.

HENRY PAGE, Treasurer of Arkansas.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED CONVERTIBLE BONDS of the Mount Carbon Coal Co. Railroad Company.

GRANT & SON,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.

$150,000 WANTED, IN INSTALLments, on valuable property, for two or more years. Owner will be in entirely first-class condition at the time of the loan. Address RHODES & BOURNE, No. 111 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
RAILROAD BONDS,
ISSUED BY
THE ST. LOUIS & ST. JOSEPH R. R. CO.
OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD,

At the Mercantile Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York.

Principal Payable Twenty-five Years from Date in United States Gold Coin.

BONDS DATED NOV. 2, 1868.

Interest payable in the Gold Coin on the 1st of May and November in each year, at the rate of six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) per annum, free of Government Tax. They are Coupon Bonds.

Price 87 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY are the Trustees for the Bondholders, and are not only the Custodian of all the Bonds issued by the Company, but are also the Custodian of the proceeds of the Bonds when sold, and pay the same over only as the road approaches completion, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed.

These Bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the Road, Road Bed, Rolling Stock, including Engines, Cars, Coaches, Depots, Lands, Franchises, and property of all kinds which the Company now own or may hereafter possess.

Length of road, 72¼ miles.

The Company have a paid-up Capital of..... $1,000,000
Amount of First Mortgage Bonds, and all that can be issued..... 1,000,000
$700,000 already sold. The balance we now offer for sale.

TURNER BROS.,
No. 14 Nassau-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.,
BANKERS,
Fiscal Agents of the Company.

WITH THE UTMOST SATISFACTION WE RECOMMEND THESE FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS TO PARTIES SEEKING GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENTS, AND WILL FURNISH PAMPHLETS, MAPS, AND ALL INFORMATION THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

TURNER BROTHERS,
TANNER & CO.

VERMILYE
& CO.,
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869—2 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	120½	121	5-20 Coupon, '67..	118	118½
Coupon, 1881.....	120¾	121	5-20 Coupon, '68..	119	119½
6-20 Coupon, 1862..	119¾	120¼	10-40 Registered..	109¾	110
6-20 Coupon, '64..	120	120¼	10-40 Coupon....	109¾	110¼
1-20 Coupon, '65..	120¼	121	Gold.....	134¼	134¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	120¼	120¾	U. S. Cur. Fdg.	107¾	108
5-20 Coupon, '67..					
Jan. and July...	118½	119¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 330 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS S. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Sept. 24, 1869.

NOTICE.—BY DIRECTION OF THE HON. the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasury will sell at 12 noon TO-DAY four millions of gold, and purchase four millions of five-twenty bonds, the bonds to be held subject to the action of Congress. The proposals will be opened and acted upon in the usual form and, under the previous regulations. Separate forms will be found marked for the deposit of proposals for gold and proposals for bonds at the Cashier's desk. The usual deposit of certified checks for five per cent. of the amount of proposal must accompany each bid. The Government reserves the right to reject all bids in excess of four millions bonds in its discretion.

DANIEL HUTTERFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of this Company, corner of 4th-st. and 2d-st., on the 19th day of October next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 1 o'clock P. M., on that day.

The transfer books will be closed the day will be reopened for transfer on the 15th day of October, and the stock thereafter will be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

S. H. UTIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., NO. 37 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, also of the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, and of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Mechanics' National Bank.

R. E. SMITH, President.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000
First Mortgage 40-Year
7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON
RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest payable in New-York.

These Bonds were authorized by special act of Assembly of South Carolina, March 3, 1869, and are secured by a first mortgage on the road, including its equipment. The Trustees are James Robb of New-York, William Aiken and George W. Williams of South Carolina.

This road is 105 miles in length, connecting the cities of Savannah and Charleston, and is an important link of through travel from the North to Georgia, Florida and the Gulf States. Eighty miles of the line are actively in operation, and the whole road will be in complete running order by the first of December.

This loan is at the rate of only $4,000 per mile, which is less than the cost of the iron, and is a first-class security in every respect.

These Bonds are offered for the present at

EIGHTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.
Or O. E. WOOD, No. 25 Nassau-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
26 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Stocks and Bonds.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKU

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE HAVRE TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S FAST SAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid steamships of this celebrated line of Continental mail steamers will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....CHARTIER.....SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE.....RUSSIL.....SATURDAY, Oct. 9
FERREIRE.....DUGUERRATEUR.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13

Rates of passage payable in gold, (value included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, $165 and $95.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by this line, will find it the best way to avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29 | Tarifa, Thursday, Oct. 14
Algeria, Wednesday, Oct. 6 | Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 27
China, Thursday, Oct. 7 | Russia, Thursday, Oct. 28
Malta, Thursday, Oct. 7 | Java, Wednesday, Oct. 27
China, Wednesday, Oct. 13 | Siberia, Thursday, Oct. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.....$80 gold. Second Cabin.....$60 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145 gold.
By the Thursday steamers carrying steerage.
First Cabin.....$80 gold. Steerage.....$30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers sail as appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, Sept. 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....
(Via Halifax).....Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Oct. 9, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PALACE STEAMERS.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....125 | To Paris.....40
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. | STEERAGE.
PALACE STEAMERS IN GOLD. | PALACE STEAMERS IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....30 | Halifax.....15
St. John's N. F., by steamers.....30 | St. John's, N. F., by French steamers.....20
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH LINE.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 42 North River, WEDNESDAY.
COLORADO.....3,500 tons.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA.....3,000 tons.....Oct. 6, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,600 tons.....Oct. 13, at 10 A. M.
IOWA.....3,000 tons.....Oct. 20, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA.....3,000 tons.....Oct. 27, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....3,125 tons.....Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 42 North River.
ERIN, Wednesday, Saturday, Sept. 29, at 3:30 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's Office, 69 Broadway.
J. G. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through tickets, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$150 to $200. $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamships of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
OCT. 1.—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 30. All freight received after 10 lbs. 30 pounds to the cubic foot will be forwarded as fast as offered. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE.....Sept. 30
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)..Oct. 7
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....Oct. 14
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIRE, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELEFAUGE, Nov. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERACRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
COLORADO, Capt. PERLEE, Tuesday, Sept. 28.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. MAYNE, Saturday, Oct. 16.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE BY STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
VIRGO, Captain BUTNER, TUESDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 4 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Liberty-st.

FOR HOMER
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain LEMUSURIER,
ON SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 28 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving freight and passage at the usual stations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Bills of Lading given to points in Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
J. J. FAYERWEATHER, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to S. H. DEUSHMORE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., Mobile Agents, A. V. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The fast and favorite steamship MINNEHAHA, George F. Calderon, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River, foot of Barclay-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Revenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR HEARN, Agent, No. 6 Wall-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 5th October.

TRAVELERS VISITING PARIS WILL find it most comfortable home and moderate charges in the celebrated
AMERICAN FAMILY HOTEL,
(formerly No. 26 Rue de la Bienfaisance, near the Park, Havard Major Hotel and Pension of Adjudant, Paris.) Mme. YOUNG, Proprietor;
Exchange of New-York, Nos. 16 and 18 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 4 North River, as follows, sailing thence direct:
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....Saturday, Sept. 25.
ORDNANCE.....Saturday, Oct. 2.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates.
Passage, first and second class. Freight, apply to
F. R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 20 West-st.
For freight or passage, at all times under contract rates. Insurance at lowest rates, by this line, half per cent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, wherever located, the coming year, should never leave Paris without one; these services are invaluable in relieving the travelers of multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting transportation of baggage, and in procuring the best accommodation, in preference to those to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Charges moderate. Gentlemen traveling and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
Under the authority of the Department of State issued by A. G. WILLIAMS, U. S. Judge, United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New-York, Court Rooms, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports procured, vised and legalized by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 52 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE SOUTH-SHORE AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant steamers connecting with the STONINGTON and HARTFORD EXPRESS, Capt. WM. M. JONES.....Dept. Geo. S. HULL, Foot of Pier No. 21, foot of Jay-st. North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving about 6 of all other lines.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at office, Pier No. 1 Slater House, and at Dodd's Express office, 521 and Broadway.
T. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamship Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
THE NEW JAMES SANFORD.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with the morning trains West and North, and leave the Albany Union Depot on the arrival of the N. Y. C. on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the principal offices in the city, and at the office of the Company, Pier No. 41 North River.
Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commodore BRAYTON, Commodore SIMPSON,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 20 North River,
AT FIVE P. M.
D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD EAGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS, GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
FREIGHT received and taken until 5 P. M. each evening.
JAMES POTT, Jr., Freight.
M. S. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
Management Accounting Company.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The fast steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 3:30 P. M. | Wednesday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M. | Friday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 3 A. M. | Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1 P. M.
Wed'y, Sept. 29, 6:30 A. M. | Wed'y, Sept. 29, 1:30 P. M.
Thur'y, Sept. 30, 10:30 A. M. | Thur'y, Sept. 30, 3:30 P. M.

ERIE AND TROY DAY LINE.—A COMMODIOUS and FAST STEAMER EBBARD and DANIEL DREW will run on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Dunlapsville, Albany, and Sch.-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Catskill and Hudson. Freight received and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTHONY, leaves every morning, weather permitting, at 9:30 o'clock, from foot of Harlem-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 90th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Twelve-mile Point and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's Point. Excursion tickets good on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Leave Belden's dock, foot of Beach-st., the beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 8 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 3:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 6 A. M., and foot of 18th-st. at 8 A. M. Connecting at Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1.25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 11 East River, foot below Wall-st., touching at 26th-st. at 4:15. Fare to Huntington, 75 cents; all other points in proportion. Connecting at Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDING at White Stone, Bayville Beach, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Sunnyside, leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 26th-st. both way, for passengers only.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR REYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the landings at Bayville, Locust Point, Mill Neck, &c. A. M.; leaving Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cornwall, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE.—Landing at Whitestone, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, SUNDAY, Sept. 26, at 9 A. M., stopping at 26th-st. both way.

FOR KEYPORT.—STEAMER NATTA-WANNA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3:30 P. M., and Keyport at 7:30 A. M., until Oct. 1, inclusive. Leave New-York at 5 P. M. and Keyport at 6 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS West.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 5 P. M., leave Stiles-st., East River, at 9:10 P. M.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—THE steamer Thomas Hamilton, on and after Monday, Sept. 27, 1869, will leave Harrison-st. at 8:45, instead of 3 o'clock, as before.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Rockland and all ldgs daily, at 8:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 60 N. R. Or Pier 8 E. R. LANDING.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1.25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M.—Way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M.—Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:20 A. M.—Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M.—Special Chicago express, through in 24 hours, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M.—Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
5:30 P. M.—Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, daily.
11:00 P. M.—Express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M.—Hudson train.
5:00 P. M.—Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.—Peekskill trains.
8:30 and 6 P. M.—Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:40 and 11:20 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:20 P. M.—Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 10, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depot foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 6 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. express through to Buffalo. Coaches of Horseshoe Route with unexcelled Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 6 A. M. train to Meadville and Erie. Emigrant train to Buffalo, the 12 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 5:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County train, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Newburg and Way, at 3:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 8 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 8 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 8 P. M. and 9:45 P. M.
For Piermont and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 4 P. M., 6:30 P. M. (7 P. M. Sundays.) From Chambers-st. Depot, at 8 A. M., 3 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:15 P. M., 8:15 P. M., 9:30 P. M., and Saturdays only, 11:15 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the ticket offices, No. 241 Broadway (Astor House), No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 2 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and at the agencies at the principal hotels.
To Freight only.
WM. R. BARR,
General Passenger Agent.
L. D. RUGGLES, General Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—On and after Sept. 13, the trains will leave Roosevelt and Grand street Ferries as follows: 8 A. M. Mail and Passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M. for Merrick; 3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue; 4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 5:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays, through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. For further particulars see time-tables.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.—Trains leave Chambers-st. as follows: At 6 A. M., 8:45, 10:45 and 4:30 P. M. and at 11 A. M. and 11 P. M. (Sundays only.) At 9 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6 P. M. (Sundays only.) At 8 P. M. trains run through to Albany.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONSERVATORY NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of the vacant lot of ground, or unimproved property, situated on the west side of the Boulevard, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment have been confirmed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by the parties interested, viz.:
First—That the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and all persons interested in the assessment for the opening of the Boulevard, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and between Avenue A and Fourth-avenue, in the Twenty-fifth ward, in the City of New-York, have assessed the value of the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, taken and damaged for the purpose of opening the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, between the Harlem River, with branches in One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and pieces of ground, vacant lots, streets and parcels of land situated on:
First—Both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, to the extent of two hundred and seventy-five feet, running westerly from Fifth-avenue.
Second—Both sides of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets; the south side of Fifty-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues; and Third, Fourth and Fifth avenues, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues; Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets; the south side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; and Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS S. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. TILMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at the office of Thomas J. Northall, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of November next. Dated May 21, 1869.
GEORGE H. SIMMONS,
FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN,
Executors.
my22-lawsn8w*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE-GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. LUKE'S CEMETERY OF SEBASTIAN.—Hereby give notice that, pursuant to permission to them given, they will from and after Oct. 1, 1869, proceed to remove the bodies interred in their burying ground in Canal-st., opposite the north end of Varick-st.) to the Lutheran Cemetery. Any relative desiring to remove remains from said ground to any other cemetery can obtain permission so to do on application to
WM. SCHAFER, President of St. Luke's,
Secretary Board of Trustees,
No. 10 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A meeting of this Board, held to-day:
Resolved—That the Board of Assessors and Trustees of the "Association" of the City, is THE ONLY AMERICAN PUBLICATION BY SUBSCRIPTION OF GENERAL AGENCY OF FIRE ADJUSTERS, that now has the approval of this BOARD, and that we now have the approval of the BOARD, and that we respectfully recommend the adoption of those interested in adjustments.
Resolved—That a copy of the above be sent to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, and that the Association is devoting means to obtain the merits and extend the usefulness of the work.
ELLWOOD WALTER, Sec'y of the Board.

BASKETS.
An assorted lot of French fancy and other baskets slightly damaged, for sale in lots to suit. GEO. GUESTAL, No. 39 West 4th-st.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

THE CALIFORNIA PIONEERS HAVE accepted the invitation of the Californians, resident in New-York, to a dinner at Delmonico's on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13. The Astor House will be the headquarters of the Pioneers during their stay in New-York.

BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 139 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles of the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOFFEL.

PERSONAL.

A LITTLE GIRL OFFERED FOR adoption. Address A. B., Box No. 123 Times Office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 2 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Large and small rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with or without board; also, a few rooms for gentlemen only, and one room for a married couple, with or without board; the house is in perfect order, and has all modern improvements; the furniture is of the best and most fashionable; the table cannot be surpassed; all modern improvements; with three garrets if desired; and appurtenances appertaining.

TO LET.—WITHOUT BOARD, OR WITH private table, entire parlor, and one and two single rooms, furnished; also, a few rooms, situated on one of the cross streets near Fifth-avenue Hotel; only parties desiring first-class accommodations should apply; references required. Address Box No. 4,056 Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE WINTER, BY a lady and gentleman; good rooms and good table; best of references given; if required; must be located and not far out; 23d, 24th, 25th sts. Address P. D., Box No. 1,420 Post Office, giving location of house and rooms, and terms.

A PARLOR, THREE LARGE BEDrooms and bath-room, on second floor, all upon the street; with pleasant prospect; rooms recently painted, papered and furnished; a dining-room adjoining, if desired; table private; no other boarders. No. 160 East 23d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 109TH-ST.—A young married couple, occupying a brownstone house, will take a gentleman into their home to board; plenty of rooms; well furnished; no children; terms moderate; references required. Inquire at No. 354 Pearl-st.

BOARD.—A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY OF Middle desire to let, with board, a couple of choice front rooms, handsomely furnished and supplied with every comfort, in a first-class house in West 23d-st.; references required. Address R. R., Box No. 5,088 Post Office.

NO. 159 WEST 11TH-ST.—DESIRABLE parties can obtain well furnished parlor and bedroom, second floor, front, with board; home first-class; every conveniency; neighborhood excellent; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THIRTIETH-st., near 5th and Madison ave., occupying their own house, would let to a gentleman a handsome furnished room, with closet, gas, bath, &c., breakfast, if desired. Address H. C. E., Box No. 5,033 Post Office.

WANTED—NICELY FURNISHED APARtments for three adults, with board; private family preferred; location between 20th and 40th sts., and Madison and 6th ave. Address F., Post Office Box No. 1,843.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE REFORMED Church.—A gentleman, furnished second floor; also a suite of rooms on third floor, with board; private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 18 5th-av.; references exchanged.

A ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, CONsisting of four handsome rooms, bath, &c., to let with board, to a family or private table; if desired; will be furnished; rent moderate. Address Box No. 6 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

A TELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room and bed room adjoining, on second floor, together or separately; excellent table and home comforts; to a few parties only; references required. No. 221 West 11th-st.

NO. 43 CLINTON-PLACE, ADJOINING the Brevoort House, handsomely furnished rooms, single and en suite, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—NEWLY AND handsomely furnished parlors en suite; also single rooms; board and location unexceptionable, opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 50 West 26th-st.; table and accommodations first-class; references exchanged.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR LADIES family can find handsomely furnished room, with excellent board, at No. 55 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET, COMPLETE, with board, if desired; parlor, bed, bath, &c., with private table; home and location first-class; highest references. No. 31 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway, No. 140 West, to let with board, large handsome room, first floor; closets and water; high-stoop house. Also, corresponding room, second floor.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 8th-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms, in suite or single, on the second and third floors, to let with board to families on reasonable terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 115 East 34th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 53, BETween 4th and 5th-av.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or single, on the second floor, to let with first-class board; finest location in town.

A SMALL, PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a furnished room, without board, at No. 36 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. References.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, to single gentlemen, or would accommodate a gentleman and wife; terms reasonable. Call at No. 180 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor, with or partial board, also a nice front room in the third floor. Apply at No. 226 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN IN A first-class house; private family; No. 2 West 12th-st., first house from 5th-av.; moderate terms; references.

MOST COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, single or en suite, at No. 6 East 38th-st., with board; table unexceptionable. Choice house; just new furnished; references required.

NO. 31 CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let; large and single, with first-class board; terms reasonable; references; location unexcelled.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant parlor with board; also, one or two rooms on third floor. No. 181 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., OPPOSITE Gramercy Park.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 6 WAVERLEY-PLACE, FEW doors from Broadway.—A large comfortably furnished bedroom with closets for gentlemen only; also, half bedroom. Terms very reasonable.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, handsomely furnished rooms, with board, for single gentlemen; house first-class; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only; references required. No. 104 East 17th-st.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRable rooms, for families and single persons, at 174 and 176 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOME rooms on second and third floors, with first-class board.

A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE handsomely furnished rooms, to let with board; private table if desired; terms moderate. No. 34 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

NO. 159 WEST 13TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, to gentlemen only; family strictly private; references given and required.

ROOMS TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND floors, newly and handsomely furnished, with private table. No. 20 West 32d-st.

NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and University-place—Rooms, en suite or single, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 14 EAST 32D-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms, second floor, front, with board, may be secured immediately; references.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT BOARD, to gentlemen only, at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 317 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED front floor, four rooms, convenient for light housekeeping; bedroom with or without board; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 237, NEAR 31ST-ST.—Suite of rooms, furnished, rooms to let with private table. References required.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. No. 24 West 30th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO VERY pleasant suites of rooms, with board, may be had in the first-class house as above; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home, on a farm; rooms, heat and light. $7 per week. Address H. E., Kaiser, Ulster County, N. Y.

GREENWICH AND RIVERSIDE, ON the Sound; pleasant residences for sale; fine water fronts; moderate prices; easy terms.
J. W. ATWATER, Cosoob Bridge Station, Conn.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR OCTOber and November.
JAMES G. ROE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN, with capital to the amount of $3,000 in some legitimate business, together with his services, has been an accountant for several years. Any one having a good business which will bear a close investigation, and desiring a capitalist for a business partner, will please address Post Office Box No. 1,987.

DENTISTS LOOKING FOR PERMANent investments are invited to call at our office and examine a late invention, the manufacture of which pays for itself in a month. An interest can be had on very reasonable terms. Full explanations given by
E. S. ROBERTS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 86 Bleecker-st. Best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 86 Bleecker-st.

$4,000.—FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTAblished drug store in a flourishing town near the City; the owner is for a physician. Apply to RUFUS M. MONARD, No. 77 Cedar-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT (or nearly) CLOSED B

THE CUBAN WAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steamship Columbia, which left Havana on Sept. 20, reached this port yesterday. Purser OSCAR CROCKERON has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our Cuban and Mexican correspondence.

Changes of Tactics—Trials of a Censor—The Eastern Department—Moves and Premises—Miscellaneous Gossip.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869.

The certainty that the reinforcements promised by PRIM will speedily arrive has caused quite a change of tactics on the part of the Havana mouth-pieces and exponents of Spanish opinion, and the doctrine of peace and good will so persistently preached by them, while they considered the cause of Spain hopeful in Cuba has given way to appeals for the prompt castigation by the Government of those who have dared to raise voices against Spanish supremacy.

The apparently prompt action of the Home Government in hastening the departure of the promised succors has not been without its effect on the Cubans, who seem determined to profit by the interval. Attacks by the insurgents on Spanish military posts have for the last week been of very frequent occurrence. If we are to believe the Spanish accounts, the insurgents have been frustrated in all their attempts, and victory, with its proverbial fidelity, continues to shower all her favors on the legions of Castile.

TRIALS OF A CENSOR.

The censorship of the Press, which DE RODAS has vigorously enforced since his arrival here, has not, according to the ideas of the Government, accomplished the purpose for which it was established, and occasionally the unfortunate Censor, who generally possesses more patriotism than literary acumen or political knowledge, comes to grief by permitting the publication of some obnoxious article in some one or other of the Havana journals. The business of the Censor consists in coming over the proof-sheets of the various periodicals, and armed with the famous "Lapis Bejo," (red pencil,) describing various condemnatory curves and hieroglyphics over the letter print of some article *de mal gusto*. Sometimes his judgment is not orthodox and his decision at variance with the wishes of the Government. His latest peccadillo in this respect was committed by permitting the publication, in the immoderate *Diario de la Marina*—the official journal of the port of Havana, as its title indicates—of a very bitter article against the United States Government. The bitterness of spirit of famous *Diario* is only equalled by the insulting language in which it is embodied, and the green terms of indecency used in its composition disgusted even the Cuban Government, who expressed in strong terms its disapprobation of the article, and threatened the direct penalties to the unfortunate Censor. Extracts from the article I might give, but they would be of little interest, as the disavowal of the Government has been given the whole article. To the *Voz de Cuba* has been confided the task of rebuking the impudent, though official, *Diario*.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Spanish accounts from this section of Cuba are extremely favorable, and I might add so are the Cuban underground dispatches. VALMASEDA, in assuming command, issued an address to the troops and inhabitants, in which he drawn a most flattering picture of the situation. He represents Baracoa and Guantanamo as pacified and eminently patriotic. Cuba, Manzanillo and Holguin are declared to be fast regaining their loyalty. The prompt suppression of the revolution is again promised. In the Cinco Villas LESCA has promised to inaugurate a vigorous campaign against the rebels, and several skirmishes have taken place. The most important of these is the recent assault of the insurgents, under CAVARA and VILLEJAS, on Arimao, but neither this nor the others are momentous enough to justify lengthy details. Cuban accounts state that Tunas was in possession of QUESADA'S forces, and that BENEJASUH had capitulated, marching out of the town with all the honors of war. A cargo of slaves is reported to have landed a short distance below the port of Bahia Honda, on the Vuelta Abajo coast. The Cubans are confident in their assertions that a very little crop will be gathered this year, and their expressed determination is that of destroying the present year's crop in the central sugar district. QUASIMODO.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Demand for Its Removal to the Mississippi Valley!

From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 16.

A number of papers in other cities are still commenting upon the supposed defeat in the Keokuk Convention of a resolution calling for a removal of the capital. It happens that the resolution was not defeated, but was adopted almost unanimously. Nor is it true, as said apart, that a resolution favoring the removal of the capital to St. Louis was first defeated, and afterward one demanding removal to the Mississippi Valley passed. The only resolutions on the subject offered at any time during the Convention were those offered by Judge S. F. MILLER, of Iowa, and those resolutions declare that the capital ought to be removed to the Mississippi Valley, and ask Congress to stop all appropriations for public buildings at Washington. These two resolutions passed, precisely as they were offered, without dissent enough to deserve notice. There were, we believe, two feeble "noes."

Touching the propriety of acting upon this question in the Commercial Convention, a few words may be appropriate.

If the capital had for ten years been located anywhere west of the Alleghany Mountains, there would now be not the slightest occasion for any meeting of men to urge the improvement of Western rivers. It is because the capital has been located away on the eastern edge of our country, and surrounded and controlled by the influences which emanate from the great centres of population along the sea coast, that Western men, representing all the great producing States, are to-day compelled to come together and beg that Government will give them a few millions to improve the navigation of the rivers west of the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, and from British Possessions to the Gulf. Why should they be begging any longer? "Pray say nothing about this," expostulated a timid Pennsylvania gentleman, "for it will lead the East to refuse your river appropriations!" Will it? Then let the East look to its power in Congress, and be sure that it has votes enough! It is sheer cowardice for the West to beg. We have the power to demand and the votes to make the demand effectual; and if the members of Congress from the States west of the Alleghanies, numbering only 118 now, will unite together to vote for river improvements and removal of the capital, there will be votes enough from the East and the Pacific to yield them everything they demand. We have waited long enough. With the power in its hands to take control of the Government and direct it in such matters as the West may please, the Mississippi Valley is simply wasting time when it shrinks from a frank declaration of its wants and purposes for fear "the East may refuse!"

It was this feeling, that the West has both the right and the power to demand what it wants, and that a frank demand will be heard, while a timid and humble petition would be turned off, as such petitions have been, with paltry aid, that led the Convention to act upon the removal of the capital. This same reasoning, if it be mistaken not, will lead every body of men at the West who want aid from the Government, to join in the effort to remove the capital. Put the capital on the banks of the Mississippi, and Western wants will be understood, Western claims will be heard. That way lies the shortest road to river improvement, to equalization of currency, to readjustment of taxation, and to every other great reform which the West demands. In that effort the whole West can unite. And before many days it will.

Honorably Discharged.

A man named GEORGE SHARP was brought to the United States Commissioner's office yesterday on a charge of having passed a $5 counterfeit note on an Italian fruit-dealer in the Eighth Ward. On examination, after the arrest, the money was found to be genuine, and the accused was honorably discharged.

Exhibition of a Street Lamp Reflector.

An exhibition was made in Fifth-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, last evening, of a new method for improving the light of street lamps, consisting of a small reflector of corrugated French plate glass. It was witnessed by Mr. Alderman THE CHENEY, of the Common Council; Mr. A. MELLS, a civil engineer, and others. The reflector is known as the Jerome reflector. It is claimed that the ordinary light of the street lamps can be increased by its use about eight times in intensity by means of the reflector. The owners of the new patent propose to make some improvement in it, after which it will be submitted to the Common Council.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Twenty-second-Street Union Republican General Committee—Appointment of Delegates to the State Convention.

The Union Republican General Committee (Twenty-second-street organization) met last evening at their headquarters, Mr. LEGGETT, Vice-President, in the chair, to receive the reports of the Committees from the several Assembly Districts appointed at the last meeting to select delegates to represent their districts in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday next. According to the terms of notice issued upon by the rival General Committees, the Twenty-second-street organization were allowed thirty delegates—one from each Assembly District and nine at large. The delegates at large were selected at a meeting held on Thursday night. Mr. OLIVER reported their names, which will be found below. On motion the different districts were called upon to make their reports, when the following names were presented. The reports were adopted, and the delegates named below were authorized to attend the State Convention:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Wm. E. Stewart, Henry Smith, Jas. Cochran, L. J. Oliver, Jas. B. Taylor, C. S. Spencer, Jno. Fitch, R. F. Andrews, Stephen H. Knapp, Alexander—Wm. E. White, Ira D. Miller, W. C. Dewey, J. A. Richmond, D. D. Conover, J. W. Culver, E. C. Brown, Andrew Wilkinson, B. Denizot.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1	Nathan Kingsley.	A. W. Leggett.
2	Horace Greeley.	Dennis McLaughlin.
3	Thos. Mulligan.	Ed. A. Willoughby.
4	Jas. McLaren.	Geo. McGraw.
5	Jas. Winterbottom.	Alex. H. Keech.
6	Edwd. Pierrepont.	Hugh Nesbit.
7	Owen W. Brennan.	Jacob H. Gumbie.
8	L. H. Kirk.	Wm. P. Allen.
9	John M. Coster.	Jas. Cummings.
10	W. T. Ashman.	Martin B. Brown.
11	John V. Gridley.	Jas. L. Hastie.
12	J. T. Hilton.	John Duke.
13	Alex. McLeod.	A. B. Chandler.
14	Bernard Sheridan.	John J. Echos.
15	E. Harrison Reed.	Geo. F. Hopper.
16	Jas. M. Townsend.	Henry Beeney.
17	Ira Allen.	Samuel Minnes.
18	Geo. E. Van Cleft.	Samuel Blauvelt.
19	Isaac O. Hunt.	Alexander McLewis.
20	Geo. E. Van Brunt.	James Owen.
21	Chas. H. Cooper.	Abraham Brown.

Union Republican General Committee, Twenty-Third-Street.

The Union Republican General Committee (Twenty-third-street) met last evening in the hall corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, JAMES W. BOOTH in the chair. The arrangement of the Committee of Conference in reunion was accepted and heartily approved.

THOMAS E. STEWART, from the Executive Committee, then reported the following delegates, who were unanimously accepted:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1	Alonzo G. Cornell.	J. Wilson Green.
2	James B. Doyle.	Garrett L. Schuyler.
3	Robert Edwards, Jr.,	Andrew Blakely, Jr.,
4	Enos Elliott.	E. G. Nevins.
5	Thos. E. Stewart.	James Hunter.
6	Edward D. Morgan.	I. C. Wagner.
7	James W. Barr.	Wm. H. Godney.
8	Geo. H. Andrews.	Geo. H. Sheldon.
9	E. Delafield Smith.	A. Jackson Plumb.
10	Charles A. Arthur.	Geo. A. Hill.
11	Sheridan Shook.	David Miller.
12	Merwin E. Brewer.	Wm. O'Bryan.
13	Thomas Murphy.	John J. Sullivan.

Mr. J. WILSON GREEN then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously passed:

Whereas, By the recent action of the several Special Committees commissioned by the three General Committees of the Republican Party in the City of New-York, an agreement has been made and a plan adopted which, if carried out in the same spirit with which it has been inaugurated, will not only insure harmony of action in the coming State elections, but secure thereafter a political organization, constructed upon a proper and popular basis, and of such a character as shall of necessity entitle it to the hearty support of every Republican voter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this General Committee, in our own behalf and of those whom we have the honor to represent, hail with a patriotic joy the announcement of the fact that those who have crowned the labors of these gentlemen who were deputed to meet together for the purpose of effecting such a reunion, should at once and forever put an end to the contentions which have, by their long continuance, weakened and distracted our party, while it has seriously impaired that wholesome influence which the Republican fellowship of this City were wont to exert upon their brethren throughout our State and nation. This delicate and difficult task has been accomplished in a manner which, while it meets with the merited approval of our party, excites also our admiration and commands our praise.

Resolved, That so far as the members of the Twenty-third organization are concerned, we hereby pledge our honor to our friends in every ward, that we will abide by the terms of said agreement, not only in good faith, but will show by our zeal and good works that we are not only worthy of their confidence, but that we will prove ourselves every ready help in time of trouble.

Resolved, That our often-repeated wishes for a fair adjustment of the grievances complained of were made in good faith and from a desire on our part to harmonize the general party. The success which has followed upon a new enrollment has been our only desire—that granted we ask for nothing more, and we could not utter all that has happened preserve our self-respect by demanding more.

Resolved, That we are specially gratified that this fair and equitable agreement has been made among and by ourselves, and without any interference or dictation from the Central Committee. While it is highly creditable to the parties concerned, it goes far to show that, notwithstanding the bitterness which such a long-continued strife engenders, there was still remaining in all Ohio a strong and patriotic desire for peace and reunion. When opportunity offered, mutual concessions and magnanimity did the rest. Such a compromise does honor to all, and carries with it the elements of its own perpetuity.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be tendered to our own, as well as to the other Special Committees, for the faithful discharge of their duties, and for the satisfactory conclusion of their labors.

It was resolved that a meeting of the delegates be held at headquarters this evening at 8 o'clock.

The German Republican Central Committee.

The German Republican Central Committee held their regular business meeting at the Steuben House, last night, Mr. WM. GRASER presiding. Dr. H. GERCKE reported in the name of the Executive Committee, and moved a committee to be appointed to attend the Republican State Convention at Syracuse, on Tuesday next. Dr. L. NEUMANN moved a committee to be appointed, in order to investigate the grievances of the Central Committee and their constituents, as far as the conduct of the Republican Party of the State toward them was concerned.

Mr. MARCUS OTTENBURG, Vice-President of the Central Committee, declared his intention to resign his office on account of the treatment the German Republicans belonging to the Central Committee had experienced on the part of the Republican Party of the State.

Mr. WM. GILLMAUN moved delegates be appointed to go to Syracuse, and to state their grievances there, and that if they were not listened to the Central Committee be dissolved.

Mr. JULIUS HOEBER moved that resolutions setting forth the grievances be drawn by a committee, which was adopted. The demands of the Committee are as follows:

Equal rights of the German Republicans to the State nominations, and at least one German Republican to be placed on the State ticket.

It is a matter of complaint that the Excise law became a plank of the platform of the Republican Party. As delegates to attend the Syracuse Convention were appointed: Dr. L. Neumann, E. Cantor, John P. Frank, A. Hanson, Gustav Levy; and as alternates, Wm. Weber, Maurice Friedman, Andrew Wiltmann, Dr. H. Muhr, Herm. Bursch. The resignation of Mr. OTTENBURG having then been tabled, the meeting adjourned.

Eleventh Ward Independent Citizens' Association.

The Independent Citizens' Association of the Eleventh Ward met for the second time at No. 242 Fifth-street last evening. The following officers were elected: President, HENRY FISCHER; Vice-President, SAML. ADLER; WM. COLLINS, Secretary; THOS. HANSON, Treasurer. Addresses were made by Mr. Adler and other gentlemen denouncing Tammany. They intend to support JACOB COHEN for Supervisor, and HENRY H. MORANGE for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Westchester County Republican Convention.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Westchester County, comprising the towns of Morrisania, Westchester, West Farms, and Yonkers, held a Convention at Morrisania yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State, Judicial, and Senatorial Conventions, and the following were chosen, viz.: Messrs. J. A. Cooke, Wm. Cooper, and J. W. Mulforest were selected to represent the district in the State Convention; Messrs. M. Archer, Wm. Welsh, and James L. Wells were chosen alternates; James R. Marvin and Theodore Fitch were chosen delegates to the Judicial Convention; Messrs. J. H. Gilbert, M. C. Lounds, Hiram Edd, and Wm. Herring were selected delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

Republican Convention in Queens County.

The Republican District Convention was held at Rockville on the 22d instant. Hon. L. C. CARTER presided. L. BRADFORD PRINCE and JAMES DE P. COCKS were elected delegates to the State Convention, and R. D. HICKS and G. W. COCKS alternates.

The New-German Hospital.

The German Ladies' Aid Society for the new German Hospital, corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, met at the Steuben House, on the Bowery, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. FRANCISCA KLEIN presiding. It was reported that the hospital, which was opened on the 15th inst., was in the best of order; that eighty-six beds were in readiness; that twenty-two patients were in the hospital now, and that three were already admitted to remain. The enthusiasm made by the Society elicit their last report, that, in the short space of nine months, a number of articles were presented them for the use of the hospital. The Society, organized about ten years ago, has collected thus far for the erection and benefit of the hospital $31,756 32.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match at the Prospect Park Course, Long Island—Runaway of the Famous Horse Dexter, and His Subsequent Great Performance on the Track.

Yesterday a trotting match for $1,000 a side and a premium of $275 added by the Fair Grounds Association, between M. BONNER'S brown gelding *Captain Gift* and W. H. ROSER'S brown gelding *Old Put*, came off on the Prospect Park Course. The day was delightful, and the road to the track free from dust, but the attendance was not large, owing to the more important match between *John J. Bradley* and *Confidence*, announced for the same day, having fallen through, owing to the latter horse going lame a few days previously. The race between *Old Put* and *Captain Gift* was one of two-mile heats, for $1,000 and the following incidents of the meeting, the latter horse was the favorite at $100 to $60, but before the race came off, *Old Put* took his place in the betting, and offers were current of $100 to $60 on his winning.

FIRST HEAT.—The horses got off well together, but *Captain Gift* breaking at the turn, *Old Put* passed him and led three lengths around on the first mile in 2:36¾, *Captain Gift* breaking repeatedly. On the second mile *Captain Gift* acted very badly, and *Old Put* drew steadily away from him and won the heat by six lengths in 5:16.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting $100 to $60 on *Old Put*, with few takers, and during the heat $100 to $1 was offered and laid on him. Both horses broke at the turn, but *Old Put* quickly recovered and opened a gap on *Gift*, who broke repeatedly and seemed unable to trot in his customary style. The first mile was done in 2:34, *Old Put* leading two lengths as they crossed the score. Maintaining and increasing his lead on the second mile, *Old Put* came home as easy winner by twenty lengths in 5:18¾, thus winning the race.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK COURSE, Sept. 24.—Match and purse $1,275, two-mile heats, to wagons:

W. Roser's br. g. Old Put	1	1
M. Roder's br. g. Captain Gift	2	2

Time—5:16, 5:18¾.

During the afternoon, and in the interval between the heats of the above race, Mr. BONNER drove *Dexter* around the track for the gratification of the visitors. He only put him to his speed for a quarter of a mile, which he trotted in 34 seconds, purposing to send him around a full mile after the race was over. While being led around the field in which the track stables are located, *Dexter* suddenly broke away from the boy who held him, and although the bitter stuck manfully to him, he got free from his control, and dashed off at full speed around the field. Alarm and consternation prevailed among the spectators, lest the noble horse, who is the equine idol of the public, should injure himself, a result which appeared inevitable. Galloping wildly in the direction of the stables, he dashed with such tremendous force with his head against one of the doors that he split it in two, and then turning off, he ran against the posts supporting the roof of the covered walk around the stables, and broke the sulky into atoms. Fortunately at this juncture he was stopped, and on examination was found to have escaped without a cut or bruise. A spare sulky was immediately ordered him to be harnessed to another sulky, and taking the reins, drove him on to the track. Announcing his intention of sending him around two miles, several experienced horsemen went into the judges' stand to time him. Being well escorted by his breakaway, he went off at a clipping pace, trotted the first mile in 2:31, and then, Mr. BONNER easing him up on the second time round, he completed the two miles in 4:56. The best judges express their conviction that the wonderful "King of the Trotting Turf" is going faster at the present time than he ever did in his prime. The public may prepare to hear, some fine morning, that he has gone below his own unparalleled fast record of 2:17¾.

Relief for the Avondale Sufferers.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

Please place the inclosed ($5) in the fund for the "Avondale sufferers." Yours, CASH.

THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1869.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

PATRICK HANG, of No. 500 Washington-street, was locked up for trial yesterday by Justice HOGAN on a charge of feloniously assaulting FREDERICK VOESSER, of the barge *Minnesota*, who was severely wounded on the face and arms with a knife.

FREDERICK WINHAUS, of No. 58 Reade-street, caused the arrest of EDWARD DURENNEY yesterday on a charge of having collected certain sums of money for the Widows' Asylum in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, without authorization and for his own ends. Justice HOGAN committed the swindler.

GEORGE ANDERSON, a colored porter, residing at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Warren-street, Brooklyn, yesterday had his head badly cut by a bar of iron which fell on him at No. 54 Broome-street. He was taken home by his friends.

The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, commencing at 3:30 P. M.

HAMIL CHRISEMAN, of No. 101 Hudson-street, and ELIZABETH HARE, of No. 14 Leonard-street, last evening fell into the North River at the foot of Harrison-street, and before assistance could be rendered the man was drowned. The woman was rescued uninjured, and the body of CHRISEMAN being subsequently recovered, it was taken to the Fifth Precinct Police Station, where an inquest will be held by the Coroner.

PATRICK WHALEN, of No. 510 East Sixteenth-street, while working last evening on the site of the new Post Office, City Hall Park, was seriously injured by a large stone falling upon him. He was taken to the City Hospital.

JOSEPH GILLESPIE, aged 3 years, living at No. 61 King-street, last evening fell out of the second-story window, but was not seriously injured.

JOHN FREEMAN, a colored man, residing in Stryker's-court, Brooklyn, last evening fell dead at the corner of Fulton and Gold streets. The body was taken in charge by the Second Precinct Police, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

A woman aged 60 years, who is supposed to have been a Mrs. NICHOLSON, while crossing Spring-street, at the corner of Mercer, yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by a runaway horse, and so badly injured that she died in a few minutes after being taken to the Eighth Precinct Police Station, whither she was conveyed immediately after the accident. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held to-day.

At 1 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the grocery store of FREDERICK MERICUS, No. 304 Thompson-street, resulting in a damage of $1,000 to stock and building.

New-Jersey.

JACOB STORSEL, the boy who was stabbed by a comrade on the 15th inst., died in Newark, on Thursday night, from the injuries which he received in the affray. He was cut in the side by a blow from a chisel in the hands of FREDERICK KNOTZ, a lad who was employed with him in OSBORNE'S tool factory. The assailant has been arrested and held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

About 12:30 yesterday, the Hoboken ferry-boat *Chancellor Livingston* collided with the Pavonia ferry-boat *Pavonia*. Some of the stanchions of the ladies' cabin on the Hoboken boat were carried away.

The work of making the line between Newark and New-York, in connection with the Erie Railway, has been commenced. The track already down runs some 200 feet from the Morris and Essex line for some distance.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 24—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅞ for money, and 93⅞ for the account.

American Securities open easier at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1867, 87½; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1865, old, 87½; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1865, new, 89¼; United States Ten-forty Bonds, (coupon,) 78; Illinois Central Railway shares, 92½.

LONDON, Sept. 24—11:15 A. M.—Stocks dull; Erie, 20; Atlantic and Great Western, 37.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—11:15 A. M.—COTTON—Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The sales of the spring days have been 60,000 bales, of which 17,000 were taken for export and 11,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 442,000 bales, of which 89,000 are American.

LONDON, Sept. 24—1:30 P. M.—Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is unchanged, rather in less favorable, and causes a dullness in the Cotton market.

The stock of Cotton afloat is estimated at 430,000 bales, of which 1,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—5 P. M.—Uplands, Sept. 23 to 30, 12½d. Orleans, Sept. 23 to 30, 12½d. Sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 American. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 56,000 quarters, of which 45,000 are American. Wheat, No. 2, Nevada, 9s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 90s. Lard, 64s. Bacon, 54s. Tallow, 45s 6d. Cheese, 60s. Rosin, 7s 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. Petroleum, Refined, 1s 6d. Sugar, No. 12 Dutch Standard, 28s. Sugar, No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and No. 12 Dutch, afloat, 27s. Tallow, 47s 6d. Sperm Oil, 84s.

HAVRE, Sept. 24.—Cotton closed active, both on spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels. Canal Boats—Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 114,000 bushels. Cargoes—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels. FLOUR dull; no Western sold; City Ground held at $8@$8 75 for Spring. WHEAT dull; Corn, 1,000 bushels Red Western, $1 31; 1,000 bushels do, at $1 32; 7,000 bushels Red Toledo, sample, at $1 32; 6,000 bushels do, $1 34; Milwaukee Club at $1 32; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 30. CORN quiet; sales three cargoes Western Mixed, 90c; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 87c; 2,000 bushels Yellow at 88c, and car lots at 87c, 90c, as per sample. OATS dull; held at 42c; no buyers at these figures. RYE nominal at 95. BARLEY nominal; nominal at $1 10; Canada ordinary, nominal; none in market. HOPS firm at 65 for Tuesday, $1 00@$1 05 for Wednesday, $1 00@$1 05 for Thursday. PORK steady; sales of 200 bbls. at $28 50@$28 62. LARD steady at 18c. BULK MEAT—Shoulders held firm at $1 12@$1 15, as to quantity; sales, 300 boxes; 300 boxes Long Clear, 16c.; sides, 16c.@16¼c. MONEY close and unchanged. GOLD—The fluctuations have depressed all kinds of business.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—FLOUR unchanged; superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5@$6 25; Ohio and Western Extra Family, $6@$7 75; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6@$7 75; Ohio Extra Family, $8@$9 50; Fancy, $9@$10 50. WHEAT—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; Pennsylvania Red, Western Red, and Western Amber, $1 30@$1 35; Choice Red, $1 37@$1 40; No. 2 Western, $1 28@$1 30; No. 1 White, $1 40@$1 45; Choice, $1 48. CORN firm; Mixed, in bulk, 82c.; Mixed, in sacks, 80@82c.; Prime and Choice Yellow, 85c. OATS—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; Pennsylvania Mixed, in bulk, 54@55c.; Mixed, in sacks, 52@53c.; White, 55@56c. BARLEY dull and weak. RYE firm at $1 15@$1 20. WHISKY firm at $1 18. PORK quiet; Prime Mess, $29 50@$30 50. LARD higher; City, 17½c.; Western, 17½c. BULK MEAT—Shoulders, 12½@12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½@15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16@16½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13½@13¾c.; Rib Sides, 15½@16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16@16½c.; Clear Sides, 16½@17c. LARD—Leaf, 18c. BUTTER firm; Ohio, 30@35c.; Prime to choice Western Reserve, 40@45c. CHEESE—Ohio, 12@13c. GOLD—Opened at 133½, and closed at 133. Sales at intervals, 133½@133. Sales of Gold, including Gold for the account, 133½@133. Sales of Gold, including Gold for the account, 133½@133. Sales of Gold, including Gold for the account